

Are Your Chill Room Methods Losing You Money? See Page 21 of this Issue

Vol. 67

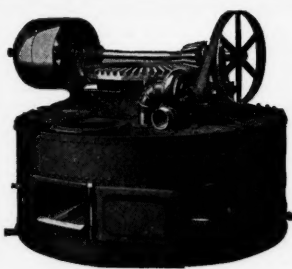
No. 20

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

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Hundreds of Triumph Tankage Dryers have seen more than fifteen years' service and a good many are close to the quarter century mark. You can expect Triumph Dryers to run for twenty years, and you won't be disappointed.

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BATTELLE & RENWICK

80 MAIDEN LANE
NEW YORK

Business is good,
we are here to
make it better.

The Brecht Page

The greatest virtue
in business
is the truth.

Vol. I

NOVEMBER 11, 1922

No. 1

The Brecht Company

Est. 1853

Manufacturers of Equipment pertaining to the Meat Industry and its By-products, Packinghouse, Abattoir, Slaughterhouse and Sausage Makers' Machinery.

Evaporators and Dryers, Lard Refining and Compound Plants, Refrigerating Machinery, Refrigerators, Lard Pails and Cans, Market Fixtures, Sausage Casings.

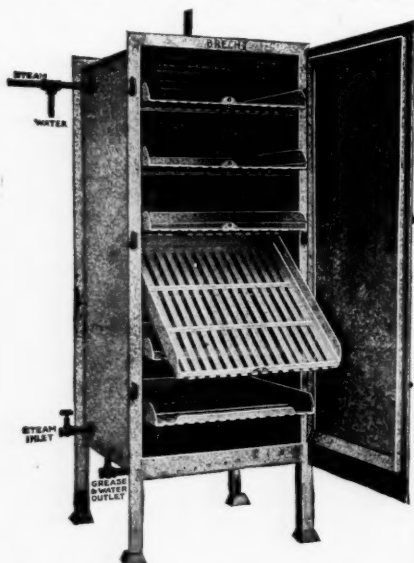
Main Offices and Factories, St. Louis, Mo. Branches New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Buenos Ayres, Liverpool, Capetown, Sydney, Hamburg, Shanghai

Mistaken Ideas About Steam Cooking Boxes

Many packers seem to be under the impression that a Steam Cooking Box is to be used only for boiling hams. The Brecht Steam Cooking Box is primarily intended for cooking Heads, Lights, Pigs' Feet, Skins, Livers, Hearts, etc., so they can be manufactured in sausage and for other purposes.

There are two very good reasons why every packer can use one of these Steam Cooking Boxes if he makes enough sausage. The wholesale sausage-maker finds that it is a very profitable investment because it assures him of the recovery of all lard, greases or gelatins, the meats come out very clean, and pig skins are free from fat.

In other words, it means a great saving—not alone in labor, but in the product. Large packers who put up pickled pigs'



feet claim that there is a great advantage in using the cooking box for this purpose, and to prove it we are giving herewith a test on cooking pigs' feet in the Brecht Patented Steam Cooking Box:

HIND PIGS' FEET	
Shrinkage	8 1/4 %
Yield of Lard	7 %
Yield of Jelly	14 3/4 %
FRONT PIGS' FEET	
Shrinkage	9 3/4 %
Yield of Lard	5 1/2 %
Yield of Jelly	12 %

The price of this Steam Cooking Box is \$300, and it is well worth it, not alone

Can Advertising Be Improved Upon?

The object of advertising is to reduce the cost of selling. Whenever we want to introduce a new machine it would cost a lot of money to tell you about it in a typewritten letter, so naturally we resort to the trade paper.

If you don't read our advertisements we feel that we are both losing money. Possibly our ads are not attractive enough; maybe you have not the time to read them. Anyhow, we feel that there is room for improvement in advertising. For that reason we are going to adopt hereafter a different style of advertising because we want you to read our ads. This is our main object, and the rest will be up to us.

Truthful, honest and frank advertising has always been the policy of The Brecht Company. We cannot make our advertisements more truthful or honest, but we can make our advertising very frank and human, and give you reading matter on this page that you will enjoy reading.

In our office we have a bulletin board which has two slogans on it. These slogans go well together. One of them is "BUSINESS IS GOOD, WE ARE HERE TO MAKE IT BETTER." The other is "THE GREATEST VIRTUE IN BUSINESS IS THE TRUTH."

Whenever you read Brecht advertisements, think of these slogans, and rest assured that you are reading the truth and nothing but the truth. We know that big words and high-falutin' vocabularies don't go far with the packer. We call a

gut a gut, or a casing—not an intestine.

You might wonder when you read some of The Brecht advertisements why we make some very frank statements. Well, here is why. Because the butchers' and packers' machinery business needs improvement badly. We have no INSTITUTE OF MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS to educate members to better business methods, so that everybody—the producer and the consumer—will benefit.

Business ethics in this business seem, sometimes, to have been forgotten. Prices are cut so they hurt both the buyer and the seller, for no manufacturer can produce a high-class article for a ridiculously low cost. We know and feel that everybody wants to buy as cheaply as possible, considering the quality and service of the article, but the manufacturer must make a profit.

We are even going so far as to publish our prices on machinery openly, right on this page. If we state, for instance, that a Brecht Pneumatic Stuffer will sell for \$350, it is our **selling** price and not our **asking** price.

We believe in frank and truthful advertising, and we hope you will enjoy reading it every week on this page.

from the standpoint of construction, because it is very heavy, but from the fact that it quickly returns the initial investment.

SEVERAL NEW PACKING PLANTS NEARING COMPLETION

At the present time The Brecht Company is either shipping or erecting the machinery for several new packing plants. One is The Southeastern Packing Company, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Another plant is being equipped by us at Salisbury, N. C., the White-Peacock Company. A complete new abattoir is rapidly nearing completion at Montgomery, Alabama. The latter plant is under the able management of Mr. H. B. Daboval, who successfully managed a large plant in New Orleans.

The Finest Sales Force in the World

In this column we will acquaint you with what we consider the finest sales force in the world, The BRECHT salesmen. When we say the "finest", we mean men of sterling character who are esteemed and regarded as men in whom the buyer can have the utmost confidence and faith.

We believe that Mr. Sam Logwood, whose picture we show here, is the best-known salesman in the packing house field today. He has faithfully represented us for thirty-two years, which in itself is

a record to be proud of, and we are certainly glad that we can reproduce the picture of a man we consider as an example



SAM LOGWOOD

of a "character salesman," and a man whose word is considered as good as a Liberty Bond all over the U. S.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. 67.

Chicago and New York, November 11, 1922.

No. 20.

Time and Money Saved by Proper Chilling of Hogs

Expert Declares 20 Hours Enough for Chilling Ordinary Weights — Quick Chilling Not the Cause of 'Bone Sour'

Proper operation of chill rooms has long been a problem with packers, especially in hog killing. Chill room practice has not been given the close attention it deserved by many packers, and much loss has resulted.

So common has been the experience of chill room troubles and so little has really been known as to their real causes, that it has been easier to accept an explanation than to seek a remedy.

Following the recent discussion in these pages on the subject of quick vs. slow chilling of hogs, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has asked a recognized authority on packinghouse refrigeration to review for the benefit of the trade the subject of "Modern Developments in Chill Rooms."

In his paper, printed here, this authority brings out the following interesting and sometimes startling points:

There is no such thing as "animal heat" as distinguished from any other heat.

Quick chilling is not the true cause of "bone sour."

The more quickly carcasses can be brought down to a proper temperature, the less probability of "off" results.

Twenty hours is sufficient for chilling to a good cutting condition of all ordinary weights of hogs.

Chill rooms have been operated on the basis of a round trip every 24 hours, and stuff has come out of cure as good or better than by slower methods.

Many a plant today is using double the chill room space needed, and in many cases this waste space might be with great advantage devoted to curing.

The author of these statements, Horace C. Gardner, recognized everywhere as a packinghouse and refrigeration authority, is the head of the firm of Gardner & Lindberg of Chicago, and is known internationally outside the packinghouse industry as president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tide Water Association.

Mr. Gardner's paper is as follows:

Modern Developments in Chill Rooms

By Horace C. Gardner

[Copyright, 1922, by The Food Trade Publishing Co.]

Among the early attempts to apply mechanical refrigeration to the chilling of warm carcasses were installations involving the use of open brine, either by showering it through the air of the brine loft, or by exposing wetted surfaces to the air. With the showers there was great difficulty by reason of spattering of brine, some of it being carried over with the air currents and traces of the salt were detectable on the meat.

One of the early methods of application, by directly exposing surfaces wet with brine, involved the use of large metal discs several feet in diameter, mounted about a foot apart on a central shaft with mechanism for rotation, the bottom portion of the discs dipping into a flat tank of brine, the rotation, of course, bringing constantly a freshly wetted surface up into contact with the air. The spaces be-

tween discs constituted channels through which the air moved and, of course, became cooled.

The air circulation was wholly by gravity and so far as known to the writer the installations were always in an overhead loft connected with the hanging space by the usual uptake and downtake air flues.

Rust Was an Early Enemy.

This method of application was never much used in this country but came into considerable vogue in Great Britain, and at the time was considered successful, but rust proved an arch enemy, and the upkeep cost was found too heavy.

During the time when these shower schemes and discs and some equivalents were coming more or less into favor, brine pipes as well as direct expansion pipes were also being installed in a considerable number of chill rooms, usually in overhead

lofts. Defrosting was early recognized as quite desirable, and among the many schemes for its effectuation was the trickling of a small quantity of brine down over the direct expansion pipes; but here again, as with the discs, rust proved an almost unsurmountable difficulty.

Some of the older readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER may remember that the original Kingan & Co. plant at Kansas City, Kans., built in 1887—now the Cudahy plant—had this scheme for defrosting direct expansion pipes in lofts over the hog hanging rooms. When the plant was burned to the ground within a very brief number of years the pipes were found almost destroyed by rust. Some more modern attempts to use this defrosting scheme have been made, but for the most part the earlier experience is being duplicated.

Sheet or Curtain System.

Beginning something over twenty years ago, largely under the writer's initiative, there were installed in the Swift Chicago plant, and later at other plants of Swift & Company, Morris & Company, and the S. & S. Company, what came to be known as the sheet or curtain system familiar to many readers. This consisted of a large number of sheets of light muslin or cheesecloth hung in the lofts, usually about eight inches apart, and suspended from troughs with serrated feeding edges and other devices for constantly feeding each sheet with cold brine, so that the air passing through the channels between the constantly wet sheets was cooled, much the same as in the metal disc applications described.

In the sheet method also the air circulation was caused by gravity, the cooler air being of course heavier, hence naturally flowing to and following the downtake flues. Indeed, natural circulation was a characteristic of all of the methods of application I have described.

The sheet method of application within ten years of its first introduction came to be well recognized as having great advantage over the pipe system then so

(Continued on page 28.)

THE KEY MAN IN THE PACKING HOUSE

What the Foreman Can Do to Rebuild Profits

By W. B. Farris, General Superintendent, Morris & Company.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—In four previous articles on this same general subject Mr. Farris discussed the topics of "Standard Products," "Full Yields," "Reasonable Cost of Production" and "Cooperation or Teamwork." In the present and final article he considers the factor of "Service to the Trade.")

It is doubtful if the average foreman understands the importance of service to the trade, the bearing it has on the distribution of product, the shipping or distributing of product in a way that pleases and satisfies the customer, its results in bringing repeat orders. It has other results also, such as placing the firm whose products are handled in that classification known and recognized as dependable, prompt in filling an order, careful in filling it as ordered, and with a product that is uniform and up to the standard as sold by the salesman, and equal to that which the advertising department, through periodicals, magazines, posters, etc., inform the trade they will get when buying the particular company's products.

To give service, all these different features must be considered and the same care taken as required in producing standard product.

What is the result of poor service? To make that point clear to the foreman it might be well to know the experience of a salesman who has made great effort to get a prospective customer interested in this company's products and how, after many turn downs, he gets an order with the understanding that it will be delivered promptly on a certain day.

The salesman sends in the order, elated over what he has accomplished, and with the expectation of having the new customer on his regular list, and through carelessness, oversight or some other inexcusable reason the shipment does not go forward as ordered, or for the same inexcusable reason it is filled but shipped a day late.

What is the result? The customer is dissatisfied, his trade is disappointed and make their purchases elsewhere. The salesman, on his next visit, will be informed that he did not make good on his promise and will not be given another trial.

A case of this kind is not unusual, and a man who might have been a good customer, had proper service been given, is lost and very seldom does he desire to buy again. This condition also has a bad effect on the salesmen and a few disappointments of this kind will cause him to become disheartened and also lose confidence in the firm he represents to meet their obligations. His usefulness is impaired.

Good Service Promotes Sales.

On the other hand, good service brings about a reverse condition. It promotes and increases sales. It gives confidence and increased energy to the salesman. It eliminates disgruntled customers. It helps to increase volume, and in general is conducive to an improved condition that is very necessary to rebuild profits.

It might be well for the foremen to have

the following in mind which will improve service in their department:

1. Fill all orders promptly. If, for some reason, this is not possible, notify the sales department immediately so that no time will be lost in notifying the customer.
2. If, for some reason an order cannot be filled in its entirety, use the same method of procedure as above.
3. When an order is filled, follow it through and see that it is shipped.
4. See that every order is filled with kind and class of product as ordered.
5. Make it a point to see that the container is neat, clean and properly marked.
6. Get the order right in every respect. If in a container, see that the packing is done to best advantage.
7. Study uniformity in all its phases: product, wrapping, packing, packages, etc.
8. Take no chances; adhere strictly to all orders.
9. Educate all employees to follow out the system in force in all its details.
10. Make it a point to see that the clerical work in each department is correct and kept up to the minute.
11. Service to the trade means also the elimination of claims to at least a minimum.
12. Have in mind that all these factors mean increased business, which also means rebuilding profits.

Foreman Aids Sales Force.

The service given by a foreman is not all given to the trade, directly. There is a part of service that must be given to the sales department that handle the product made, if he is going to succeed to the fullest extent in rebuilding profits.

It is doubtful if the average foreman fully realizes what a great asset it is to his department and the business in general to keep the sales manager posted on what his stocks are, what condition they are in, what needs moving and, in fact, any information in his department that will be of assistance to the sales manager in selling and distributing the product he handles.

A foreman should consult the sales manager frequently, give him the same service as he gives the trade, make him feel that foremen are a part of his department, co-operate with him to the fullest extent. In fact, team work is just as necessary, just as important, between the foremen, the sales department and the accounting

department as it is within each foreman's own organization.

The service the foreman gives the sales and accounting departments is service to the entire organization, and this means his own department is functioning properly and is a strong link in the organization chain. The foreman is also giving service indirectly to the trade through the sales department, which all reflects back in his own department in increased volume, which is a great help to him, as it has the tendency to move his product promptly, keep his organization stronger and be a factor in lowering his cost of production.

There is every reason why service of the highest kind should exist to a high degree between each foreman's department and the sales department that handles his product. One good reason is they all have the same "boss." This boss is the "real boss," the one that decides their fate in the business world. This "real boss" is the trade.

If the foreman pleases him his success as a foreman is assured as he buys the foreman's product, he gives him volume and at times, if well satisfied, he will give a premium in price. But if the trade does not like the product and service is poor, he will lower the volume of business to a point where the rebuilding of profits is impossible. A foreman in this case can readily see how "he," the "real boss," decides his future as a foreman.

Each foreman should give some thought as to how he is going to work for his "real boss," satisfy "him" and satisfy any other "boss" he may have.

Finally, a foreman should stand back of the sales department, give it service, along with co-operation and team work, keep product uniform and up to the standard and give full yields. If the foreman does all this there will be no excuse for not moving his product; at least as far as the foreman is concerned, for he will have accomplished all that is expected of him.

DESTROY MEAT INSPECTION MARKS.

Calling the attention of packers and others to the necessity of destroying the mark of federal inspection on used containers for meats the Bureau of Animal Industry has issued the following notice:

As the marks of Federal inspection on barrels, boxes, etc., which previously contained meats, are not always destroyed before such containers are refilled, and in some instances show an incorrect establishment number, the attention of owners and operators of official establishments and others is directed to section 11, Regulation 17, which provides that no marks of Federal inspection which have been previously used shall be again used for the identification of any meat or product and all stencils, marks, labels, or other devices, whether relating to any meat or product or otherwise, on previously used containers shall be removed or obliterated before such containers are used for any meat or product, unless such stencils, marks, labels, or other devices correctly indicate the article to be packed therein and such containers are refilled under the supervision of bureau employees.

WILSON FOR WORLD TRADE COURT.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, has been selected as one of the American members of the new world trade court for the settlement of commercial disputes. The organization of this court of arbitration independent of governmental agencies was recently announced by the International Chamber of Commerce.

This new court will have its headquarters at Paris and will seek to adjust disputes between nationals of different countries "economically, promptly and equitably without recourse to the usual legal agencies."

What's the Matter?

Discussion of the burning question "What's the Matter with the Packing Business?" which has been going on through the columns of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in recent weeks, continues to arouse wide interest and comment.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is glad to print any and all views submitted, and all communications are treated in the strictest confidence. Anonymous letters cannot be considered, however, unless the Editor is aware of the name of the author. Don't hesitate about giving us your names, Messrs. Packers.

Facts About Food Value of Meat

**Government to Make Its Position Clear
by Telling the People About the Place
and Importance of Meat in the Diet**

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Following is an official statement issued this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which shows that a prevalent idea concerning the attitude of this government department toward meat is wide of the truth. The statement was published in the "Official Bulletin" of the Department of Agriculture, the official publication of the Department.)

From time to time statements are made in the public press and on the platform that indicate a widespread misunderstanding of the position of the Department of Agriculture regarding the place and importance of meat in the diet.

Recently Secretary Wallace called a conference of the officers of the department having to do with livestock and meat production, distribution and utilization to discuss all phases of the problem. As a result of this conference the Secretary appointed a committee consisting of Charles J. Brand, consulting specialist in marketing; Dr. E. D. Ball, director of scientific work; Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; and Dr. C. F. Langworthy, chief of the Office of Home Economics.

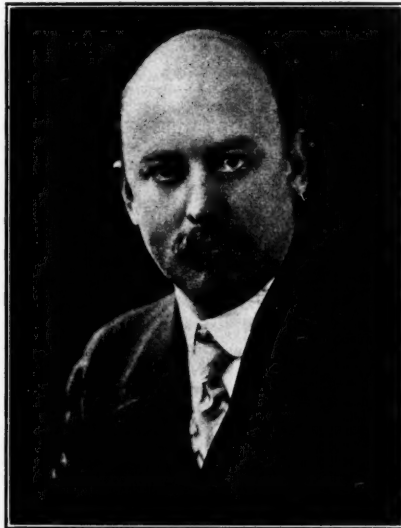
Such statistics as are available show a decrease of over 25 lbs. per person in the amount of meat eaten each year in the United States. Many factors are no doubt responsible for this situation. Its disadvantage to American farming, in view of the necessity for livestock production in any well-ordered scheme of permanent agriculture, is easily seen.

Decrease in Meat Consumption.

In discussing the principles that must govern the department in widening the market and promoting the consumption of meat Mr. Brand stated:

"It is obvious that a Federal department, representative of all the people and responsible for furthering scientific produc-

tion, distribution, and utilization, can not take a partisan position either in favor of or adverse to any useful product lawfully produced and distributed. Hence, the department can not promiscuously urge people to eat more meat, though it can with full propriety urge consumers to use meat wisely to secure well-balanced meals. It can also point out the wholesomeness of meat, its protein-furnishing and tissue-building value, its ready availability, and its high place from prehistoric to the present time in the nutrition of mankind.



DR. JOHN R. MOHLER.

Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Price, quality, and efficiency of salesmanship are important factors in the consumption of every foodstuff. There is a strong conviction in many minds that widespread inefficiency exists in the retail distribution of meats. There is some evidence to this effect, although the meat trade of the United States is making an earnest, if not concerted, effort to cure the situation.

"During the war increase of livestock production and conservation in meat consumption were urged with a most effective heavy artillery of propaganda. We are now producing heavily with continued inhibition of consumption, particularly by reason of high prices. The price situation varies with respect to the different kinds of meat and with respect to the different cuts of the same kinds of animals. Consumers can help the livestock industry—and also their own pocketbooks—by using a wider variety of kinds and cuts of meat.

"Many persons still hold to the belief which was largely the outgrowth of unfair and misguided propaganda, that meat is not healthy. Medical science has proven over and over that a large number of ills once charged against meat eating are due to infection of teeth, tonsils and other organs.

"The department's position, in brief, may be summarized by saying that meat is wholesome; that the live-stock industry is of fundamental importance to permanent agriculture, and hence to the interest of every citizen; and that for health and vigor we should eat well-balanced meals, including a variety of kinds and cuts of meat, making such substitutions as price variations show to be most economical."

Mr. Brand states that the department will co-operate in this work on the meat situation, among others with the National Live Stock and Meat Board. This board is composed of 11 producers, 2 commission men, 2 packers, and 2 retailers of meat.

FILM AIDS PORK EXPORT TRADE.

"Behind the Breakfast Plate; the Romance of a Great Industry," is the title of a new moving picture film prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the supervision of Charles J. Brand, consulting specialist in marketing, and with the co-operation of the Institute of American Meat Packers. The purpose is to promote the export pork trade by the distribution of the film in England and the continent.

During the war American bacon got an undeservedly bad reputation abroad. Delays in shipping and unloading disturbed distribution to such an extent that our product, when it finally reached the consumer, particularly in Great Britain, our best customer, was frequently in such bad condition as to arouse prejudice against it.

With the return of normal shipping conditions and the discontinuance of food control in England, wholesome and appetizing American bacon is again available to the English housewife. However, she appears to remain unconvinced as to the improvement that has taken place. Both Irish and Danish bacon are bringing a high premium over our own, and even Canadian bacon is favored by a price differential. At times Danish bacon has brought as much as 50 shillings per hundredweight more than American bacon.

This disparity is manifestly unwarranted when quality is considered, and shows that some effective educational work is necessary to convince the British consumer that the "war is over" and that American bacon shipped since the war has been of high average quality.

Wallace Approves Film.

Secretary Wallace has taken a great personal interest in this matter and has approved of the making of a moving picture film for distribution, particularly in Great Britain but also with some changes for use on the Continent. At his request Charles J. Brand, consulting specialist in marketing, is supervising the production of "Behind the Breakfast Plate; The Romance of a Great Industry."

The film covers the whole swine industry. Production pictures were taken in Iowa, Illinois, and Maryland; stockyards

(Continued on page 42.)



DR. H. C. TAYLOR.

Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.



CHARLES J. BRAND.

Consulting Specialist in Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 509 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

AVOIDING CAR CONGESTION.

Methods of unloading dry salt meats at New York City in order to avoid car congestion have been recommended in a report made by the service agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission and is of special interest to packers, although the exact way of solving the difficulty may not be the one they would consider the best. On the whole matter Vice-president C. B. Heinemann of the Institute of American Meat Packers has issued the following bulletin:

Members will doubtless be interested in the following report made by the service agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission located at New York City:

"Packinghouse products and provisions—arrivals approximately 90 cars daily, of which 50 per cent is lard and dry salt meats. One hundred and ninety-seven cars of provisions ordered by consignees yesterday and 105 delivered. Reasons for not delivering cars ordered, short floating equipment. There are 200 to 300 cars ordered daily and short of floats to handle.

"The cause of congestion is a combination of boat shortage and yard condition. As the New York Central Lines were the first to settle with their shop crafts the business from other carriers increased to such a volume that the facilities are not adequate to handle the business and as the carrier did not keep abreast with the increased business and made very little effort to charter floats and boats to supply the demand. I understand they are now in the market and endeavoring to charter more floating equipment, of which there is a scarcity at present.

Solution Suggested.

"The situation could be helped materially if the packinghouse products, such as lard and dry salt meats were unloaded out of cars into the covered piers. Often cars loaded with these commodities are placed on piers; no boats to handle, and are then switched from piers, causing extra switching and aggravating congestion of yard.

"From my observations would recommend, if possible, to make arrangements with the packers to permit the unloading of lard and dry salt meats into the covered piers. This would facilitate the movement of the products as under the present operation the handling and switching in the congested terminal results in serious delay.

"The packers may object to unloading on the piers but in the past they have shipped, when short of meat refrigerators, their non-perishable products in box cars and unloaded the contents into the covered piers. It is now cold weather and I see no reason why there would be any damage to products mentioned being unloaded as suggested."

We are not prepared to join in the recommendation made by this gentleman with respect to unloading bulk dry salt meats, but the suggestion is passed to members for their consideration and when they feel that this practice is justified.

HOW HOOF WEIGHT RULES APPLY.

By use of the rule that if stock has not been fed and watered, destination hoof weights will be used without deduction for fill, livestock shippers can make a very great saving. Drawing the attention of

packers to this matter, Vice-president C. B. Heinemann of the Institute of American Meat Packers has issued the following bulletin to the members:

It has come to our attention that some of our members do not understand the application of the Hoof Weight Rules under which freight charges on livestock are adjusted. We refer particularly to the privilege of using destination Hoof Weights.

The rule in effect in the Western and Eastern territories (and same rule will shortly be made effective in the Southern application of the Hoof Weight Rules, under which freight charges on live stock territory), provide that:

"If stock has not been fed and watered, destination hoof weights will be used without deduction for fill."

Under the application of this rule many packers have established facilities for weighing livestock received in cars "gaunt" and are privileged to use the "gaunt" weight in adjustment of their freight charges. To accomplish this it will be necessary for you to arrange with the Railroad Inspection Bureau in your district to make periodical inspections of your scales so that they may have assurance that the weights you claim are official weights.

The use of this privilege will mean a tremendous saving as compared with the use of shipping weights on animals purchased and shipped from public markets.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Increased Rates on Fresh Meats & Products, Ft. Worth to Tampa, Fla.—Rates on fresh meat and packinghouse products from Ft. Worth to Tampa, Fla., were increased, effective November 10, as follows: Fresh meat, present, 115; proposed, 127. Packing house products, present, 80½; proposed, 91½.

On meats, smoked, dried and salted, the rate is 79½.

Reduced Rates on Fresh Meat, Chicago, Missouri River Points to Texas.—The rate on fresh meat, C. L., from Chicago, Milwaukee, East St. Louis, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, St. Paul and Sioux City will be reduced as shown below, effective December 15, 1922:

From—	To Beaumont.	To Pres. Prop.	To Galveston.	To Pres. Prop.	To Houston.	To Pres. Prop.
Omaha, Neb.	148	145	145½	144½	143½	137
St. Louis, Mo.	148	142	152½	151½	150	144
E. St. Louis, Ill.	148	142	152½	151½	150	144
Chicago, Ill.	166½	160½	171	170	168½	162½
Milwaukee, Wis.	166½	160½	171	170	168½	162½
Sioux City, Ia.	178½	172½	183	182	180½	174½
Kansas City, Mo.	148	142	152½	151½	150	144
St. Joseph, Mo.	148	142	152½	151½	150	144
St. Paul, Minn.	180½	174½	...	...	...	...

Reduced Rates on Vegetable Oils from Pacific Coast to Chicago and Points West.—The Trans-Continental carriers have published, effective December 5, 1922, a reduced rate on vegetable oils from the Pacific Coast to Chicago and points west, from 75c to 65c per 100 lbs. The reduced rate on import oils has not as yet been published.

Western Fertilizer Rates.—In No. 12294. Calivada Fertilizer Company vs. Southern Pacific Company, Director General, as Agent, et al. Rates for the transportation of animal manure, in carloads, from Perth, Lovelock and Kodak, Nev., to points in California, found to have been unjust and unreasonable. Reparation awarded. Rates for the transportation of animal manure, in carloads, from Rye Patch, Perth, Kodak, Lovelock and Fernley, Nev., to points in California found to be unreasonable and reasonable rates prescribed for the future.

St. Louis Livestock Rates.—In No. 11566. St. Louis Independent Packing Company et al. vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Director General, as Agent, et al. 1. Rates on livestock, in carloads, from

East St. Louis, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., found unreasonable. Reasonable rates for the future prescribed and reparation awarded. 2. Failure of defendants to accord stoppage in transit or marketing arrangements on livestock at East St. Louis, when originating at southwestern points and destined to St. Louis, found not unduly prejudicial.

Fresh Meat and Packinghouse Product Rates.—No. 14173. Armour & Co., Chicago, vs. Texas & Pacific. Unjust, unreasonable and unduly prejudicial rates on fresh meats, packing house products and mixed carloads thereof, from North Fort Worth, Tex., to destinations in Louisiana, between October 6, 1920, and June 28, 1922. Asks for reasonable and non-prejudicial rates and reparation.

Butter and Dressed Poultry Rates.—1. Proposed increased rates on butter, in carloads, and on butter, eggs and dressed poultry in mixed carloads, from Texas points to northern and eastern destinations, found not justified. Suspended schedules ordered canceled.

2. Fourth section relief denied.

Reduced Rate on Green Salted Hides, Chicago to Minnesota.—Effective December 1, the rate on green salted hides, C. L., minimum weight 30,000 lbs., from Chicago and Milwaukee to Bristol, Tenn., will be reduced from 55½c to 47c. The tariff authority is Supplement 6 C. F. A. T. B. Trf. 106-1.

Reduced Rates on Salted Meats, Coast.—Effective November 30, the rates on salted meats and PHP, C. L., from points east of Chicago to Pacific Coast points will be reduced as shown below:

	Pres.	Prop.
New York and Boston,		
Group "A"	\$2.85	\$2.75
Buffalo and Cleveland,		
Group "B"	2.77½	2.61
Indianapolis, Group "C" ..	2.70	2.54

This tariff authority for this change is Supplement 22 T. C. F. B. Trf. 1-U.

HALT DENVER COMMISSION RATES.

The acting secretary of agriculture issued an order suspending a new schedule of livestock commission rates, which was to have become effective November 1, filed by members of the Denver Livestock Exchange covering their services as commission men in the sale of livestock in the Denver Stock Yards. The new schedule contains a number of rates materially different from and higher than those in effect under the schedules previously filed with the Packers and Stockyards Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The order suspends the operation of the new schedule for a period of 30 days, pending an investigation and hearing as to the justification for the increases. The hearing has been ordered, beginning at Denver, Colo., in the Federal Court room, on November 28 at 10 a. m.

Formal complaint against the livestock commission rates in a number of the principal western markets has already been filed by the most important western livestock producers' organizations, and the Packers and Stockyards Administration is engaged in an investigation of the general question of the reasonableness of livestock commission rates in the western markets.

HOG SLAUGHTER RECORDS BROKEN.

The number of hogs slaughtered under Federal meat inspection during the month of September was 2,747,467. This is 325,117 more than were slaughtered in any previous September for which records are kept, according to figures of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The condition is unusual in that it is the fourth consecutive month in which the monthly slaughter record of hogs has been broken.

\$75,000 Per Year

—wouldn't pay the salaries of packinghouse superintendents and executives who have contributed their experience and knowledge, and have permitted them to be put in print in "THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA."

It has taken years of practical experience to gather information and compile a book of modern packinghouse practice such as THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA.

To the right is a table of contents which will give you a fair idea as to the value of this book on the packers' desk.

This table of contents refers only to Part 1—Packinghouse Practice. There is also Part 2—Statistics, which contains a mass of valuable facts and figures which every packer should have at hand. Part 3 is the Trade Directory, the first ever compiled for the industry, giving complete information of packers, sausage manufacturers, wholesalers, renderers, oil refiners, brokers and livestock order buyers.

On account of the limited edition which is being printed, we advise you to send in your order as early as possible, to be sure of getting a copy.

THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA

Chapter One:—CATTLE

Breeds of Cattle
Market Classes and Grades of Cattle and Calves
Dressing Percentages of Cattle
Beef Slaughtering
Beef Cooling
Beef Grading
Beef Loading
Handling of Beef for Export
Beef Cutting and Boning
Plate Beef
Mess Beef
Curing Barreled Beef
Manufacture of Dried Beef
Handling Beef Offal
Handling and Grading Beef Casings
Handling Miscellaneous Meats
Manufacture of Beef Extract
Manufacture of Oleo Products
Tallow
Handling of Hides

Chapter Two:—HOGS

Breeds of Hogs
Market Classes and Grades of Hogs
Dressing Yields of Hogs
Hog Killing Operations
Hog Cooling
Shipper Pigs
Pork Cuts
Curing Pork Cuts
Smokehouse Operation
Ham Boning and Cooking
Lard Manufacture
Hog Casings
Edible Hog Offal or Miscellaneous Meats
Preparation of Pigs Feet

Chapter Three:—SMALL STOCK

Market Classes and Grades of Sheep and Lambs
Sheep Killing
Sheep Dressing
Sheep Casings
Casings from Calves and Yearlings

Chapter Four:—INEDIBLE BY-PRODUCTS

Inedible Tank House
Blood and Tankage Yields
Tankage Preparation
Digester Tankage
Tallow and Grease Refining
Manufacture of Glue
Bones, Horns and Hoofs
Handling Hog Hair
Catch Basins
Cost and Return on By-Products

Chapter Five:—MISCELLANEOUS

Sausage Manufacture
Meat Canning
Animal Glands and Their Uses
Packinghouse Chemistry
Packinghouse Refrigeration
Packinghouse Cost Accounting
Location of Packing Plants
Construction of Packing Plants

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BALTIMORE PACKERS' EXHIBIT.

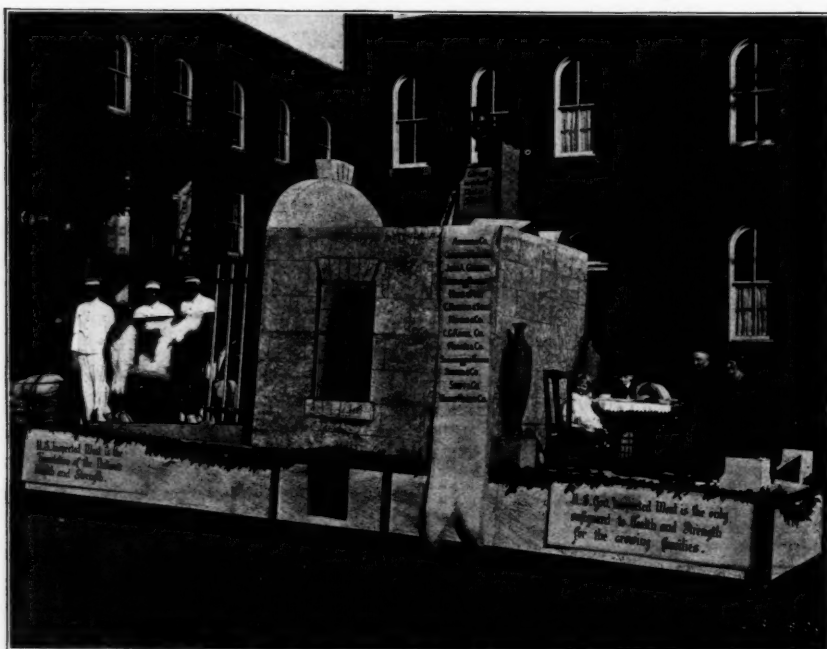
"U. S. inspected meat is the foundation of the nation's health and strength" was the chief slogan decorating the float of the meat packers of Baltimore during the recent "Baltimore Week" celebration. Each industry contributed a float representing the whole industry for the procession and all the packers in Baltimore contributed for the meat float, which was a credit to their taste and their ingenuity.

The float summed up in three living pictures the whole meat industry. At the front were life-size models of cattle and hogs with U. S. meat inspectors. In the middle of the float was a miniature packinghouse, on the top of which was seated Uncle Sam with a sign on his chair, "Government inspection of meat is effective." Over the entrance was the legend "U. S.

Inspected Packinghouse." On another side was the statement that the meat packing industry volume of business is the third largest in Pennsylvania.

At the rear of the float the other third of the industry was pictured. This part of the industry was represented by a typical American family group seated at a table with some very delicious cuts of meat before them. Underneath was the legend, "U. S. inspected meat is the only safeguard to health and strength for the growing families."

Among the packers contributing to the float were the following: Corkran, Hill & Co., Armour & Co., John A. Gebelein, Greenwald Packing Co., Haas & Fox, C. Hofman & Sons, Kingan & Co., C. G. Kriel Co., Morris & Co., the Wm. Schludenberg, T. J. Kurdle Co., Shafer & Co., Swift & Co., and the Wilson-Martin Co.



PACKERS BOOST MEAT IN BALTIMORE CELEBRATION.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

A. Oliphant & Sons, Inc., Holdenville, Okla., are building a new packing plant.

The Morton Gregson Co., Nebraska City, is making extensive repairs to its plant.

The City Gem Packing Co., Dayton, O., is planning to make some extensions, according to reports.

D. M. Alford, Corry, Pa., recently sustained a considerable loss through fire in his tallow rendering plant.

The slaughterhouse of Charles Eberline, Tarentum, Pa., was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of about \$10,000.

The new plant of Fried & Reineman Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has been opened for operation recently.

The Kaw Packing Co., Topeka, Kan., has reopened for active operations its plant at 400 East Crane street.

F. D. Gardner & Co., Indianapolis, have changed their name to the Indianapolis Dressed Beef and Provision Co.

Albert Carlton, Wauchula, Fla., will rebuild his packing plant, which was recently destroyed at a loss of about \$20,000.

The William Zoller Co., Spring Garden avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., is planning extensions to be carried out in the near future.

The Zuegel-Rieger Co., 2413 Roosevelt rd., Chicago, has bought two properties and is reported to be contemplating some extensions.

The Wm. Schludenberg-T. J. Kurdle Co., Baltimore, Md., has opened a new branch house at 14th and Richmond streets, Richmond, Va.

Blitchington Bros., 832 Fenwick street, Augusta, Ga., has just been organized and will distribute meat and packinghouse products especially for the Cudahy Brothers company, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Homemade Sausage Co., 4500 W. 22nd street, Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital of \$125,000 by Joseph Stupka and others. Charles A. Williams, 69 W. Washington street, is correspondent.

ARIZONA PACKING CO. FINANCES.

There has been offered a new issue of \$450,000 Arizona Packing Company first mortgage ten-year 7½ percent sinking fund gold bonds. The issue is callable at 107 to 1927 and at 103 thereafter. The Arizona Packing Company controls the meat packing business in the State of Arizona, operating sixteen retail markets, as well as its packing plants. Earnings during the past two years have equaled two and a half times interest charges. The company and its predecessors have been in business twenty-five years.

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Chicago and New York

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Supply Association

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Now, All Pull Together

In appointing the new committees of the
Institute of American Meat Packers for the
coming year, President Charles E. Her-
rick has revived a slogan made famous
by George L. McCarthy, which ought to
appeal to every packer and be productive
of important results.

This slogan is: "Now, All pull Together."
And there is every evidence that this is
going to be done. For the committee per-
sonnel is made up of men who know the
value of co-operation and are determined
to continue it as in the past.

Two things indicate the progress ahead.
One is the adoption of the Institute De-
velopment Plan. This plan is for a com-
bined trade association, a research insti-
tute and educational institution offering
instruction to men expecting to enter the
industry and to men already in the indus-
try, and an industrial museum and national
show window for the packing industry.

In putting this statesmanlike plan into
effect there will be necessary the best of
co-operation. It will take time and thought.
And success will come through proceeding
as quickly as circumstances permit and
as slowly as wisdom dictates. With that
policy carried out, there will be a great op-
portunity thrown open for the young men
of the whole meat industry.

Packer Foreman and Profits

The functions and importance of the
foreman in a packinghouse are often over-
looked, and in consequence many oppor-
tunities to increase the efficiency of the
plant are lost, or not taken advantage of.

The fact is that the foreman is the key
man in the packinghouse, and he bears
the same relation to the working force as
the non-commissioned officers in a regular
army. The need for driving home this
truth was so keenly felt by Mr. W. B. Far-
ris that he wrote a series of articles on the
subject that THE NATIONAL PROVI-
SIONER has been publishing in recent is-
sues.

There are five main divisions under
which the foreman functions as a key man.
In the putting out of a standard product,
in getting full yields, in doing so at a rea-
sonable cost of production, in cooperation
and teamwork, and in service to the trade.

In the matter of standard product the
foreman knows what the trade demands,
the quality of products of competing con-
cerns, and he is the one who can direct
the workers to achieve this end. This is
true also of full yields, for they are only
attained by close supervision, by elimina-
ting wastage and enforcing good work-
manship.

Yet something more is demanded than

standard product and full yields. There
is a limit to the amount of money that can
be spent on these, and unless a foreman
can keep the cost within a reasonable
figure he will not do much towards build-
ing profits. His costs must be watched.

This in turn, as Mr. Farris shows, rests
upon the human element, ability in han-
dling of men. A foreman can get none of
the results mentioned unless he is able
to get cooperation or team work from his
men. And he will not be a one hundred
percent man without carrying his co-
operating faculty beyond his own depart-
ment and make possible the increase of
the production of the department. This
last element is the service to the trade.

This is of vital importance. After all the
foreman has to be not only a skilled tech-
nical man, but also he must be a good
co-operator. If this is realized throughout
the industry by the foremen themselves, it
will go far to bring about a greater at-
tention to those things that make for suc-
cess on the part of these key men.

Financing Research for Meat

The recently proposed plan of the In-
stitute of American Meat Packers includes
a research program that will enable a
pooling of resources by the packers of
the country in order to render a service
that would not be possible by individual
companies without much duplication and
too great expense. This co-operative re-
search work can be carried on without
infringing on the special experiments or
original work of individual companies.

The importance of co-operating for re-
search work in other industries has been
pointed out by the Chamber of Com-
merce of the United States. The state-
ment is made that today American indus-
try is spending about \$70,000,000 annu-
ally in scientific research.

Of this great sum about one-half is
spent in laboratory work, and the rest
in experimental and development work in
plants. And the result of this work has
been estimated at approximately one-half
billion dollars being saved annually by
industry.

The meat packing industry, like some
others, has begun to appreciate the value
of this scientific study of the problems
that confront the industry today. Organ-
ized for co-operation in the Institute, meat
packers are realizing that scientific in-
vestigation is a necessary adjunct to effi-
cient operation. In starting research work
at this time packers not only have a
wealth of problems to tackle, but also a
tremendous opportunity to benefit the in-
dustry and put it on a better basis than
ever before.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

Modern Chill Room Methods

(Continued from page 21.)

commonly used. Among these advantages were less installation cost and upkeep and greater variability. By this is meant, of course, that the rate of refrigeration work being done in a room or part thereof could be more readily and quickly varied and over a wider range than with the pipes containing considerable quantities of brine and generally more or less large accumulations of frost.

Quicker and Better Chilling.

But the chief advantages found were in the prompt absorption by the brine of the steam that always arises from freshly dressed carcasses, and in the much quicker and more effective chilling. Whereas full 48 hours and even longer time in the chill rooms had come to be accepted as necessary to put sides of beef into a condition for shipping or hogs for the block, this time was shortened so that hogs were cut and beef shipped on the second morning after dressing. And this time was somewhat shortened in rush seasons with light-weight stuff.

The advantage of say a 40- to 44-hour chilling period, as against 48 hours or more, lay, of course, in the margin of four or more hours within which loading and cutting gangs could clear some cooler space ready for refilling, and without the necessity to work gangs at unusual and objectionable hours. In fact, considering the division of time into days and weeks, and the unevenness of livestock supply throughout the week, it was found entirely practicable in many cases to make cooler space serve for three fillings per week instead of but two.

Quick Chilling Not Cause of "Bone Sour."

All the time during the development of chill room practice, as above briefly outlined, there came the warnings of some men of experience that chilling must not be done too quickly, that plenty of time is necessary to allow the "animal heat" to get out, otherwise bone sour would result, etc. And of course there were plenty of alleged cases in point, where hogs had been cut in a short time after dressing and the product had not passed inspection out of cure.

I have never known such a case to bear rigid investigation without disclosing some other condition than mere time of chilling to be the true cause of the trouble.

Since heat is not a substance or corporeal thing, but a condition, there can be no sensible meaning to the term "animal heat" as distinguished from any other heat. Of course, cases can be cited where carcasses not well chilled have been cut and the product has gone wrong, but this should not be laid at the door of the time element.

Indeed, it can be said with confidence that the more quickly carcasses can be brought down to a proper temperature the less probability of "off" results. All stories and theories about long time being neces-

sary to permit the escape of "animal heat" can safely be thrown into the discard.

The Use of Brine Sprays.

That there will be those to challenge the statements of the preceding paragraph I have no doubt. But within ten or a dozen years confirmatory evidences have been piling up. Within that time has come a renewal of and great advancement in methods of the use of open brine, by showering or spraying directly into the atmosphere to be chilled.

Almost wholly this has been done by the use of spray heads. Of these many kinds have been tried and are being used, some of them well suited for the work to be done, and many of them very ineffectual and inefficient. I know of chill rooms where what would be the cost of good heads is being lost every month in excessive pumping cost due to inefficient heads.

Not only are efficient spray heads important, but their installation in a way to get the most serviceable results is quite as important. And serviceable results are not wholly in the mere atomization of the brine into the air to be chilled, but in the movement of the air through the spray chambers and hanging rooms.

Proper Chilling Requirements.

Rapid and effective chilling of the warm carcasses depends in large measure on rapidity of air movement, and this can be increased to any desired extent by proper installation and use of the heads. Ample uptake and downtake capacity, placing of heads so as to promote air movement in the right direction, avoidance of cross-currents, room for subsidence of brine globules, and means for very flexible control are all essential to best results. And of large importance is the choice of pumps of high efficiency and well suited to the work to be done.

One advantage incident to proper application of sprays lies in the fact that relatively high temperature brine can be used, which reacts favorably on the fuel pile, for refrigerating machines operate more economically at higher temperature range.

Twenty Hours' Chilling Is Sufficient.

As generally indicated in the foregoing, the great advantage in a thoroughly first-class spray system for the chill room lies in quick and effective chilling. Instead of 40 to 44 hours necessary with sheets and other applications previously referred to, 20 hours is sufficient for chilling to a good

cutting condition of all ordinary weights of hogs.

This period of time allows plenty of margin for the cutting gang to clear cooler space for the incoming freshly dressed carcasses and still make the chill rooms serve for a "round trip" in 24 hours. Where houses are handling mixed hogs, it is sometimes found better to switch back for further chilling a few of the heavies.

Houses working one gang for cutting and killing can fill their hanging space every day if business demands. During several past years some houses, in all but slack seasons, have operated their chill rooms on the basis of a "round trip" per 24 hours. Incidentally, they have found their stuff coming out of cure quite up to and in some cases improved as compared with previous practice.

This is a sufficient response to the argument of the "animal heat" and slow chilling advocate.

Chill Room Shrinkage Kept Low.

It will be interesting to all to know also that chill room shrinkage can be kept as low with good spray chill rooms as with any other chill rooms that effectively and really chill their contents, and this regardless of the time employed.

Surface condition is, of course, much more important in the case of beef than of cutting hogs, and in this respect also the sprays give results quite up to the best that has been done with any other method.

The fact that here and there, and in the aggregate perhaps in many places, spray applications have not proved their superiority to older systems, should not be accepted as proof against the use of sprays for chilling purposes. Without doubt the great balance of advantage lies with spray chill rooms, wherever good and efficient applications have been made.

Many a plant today is using double the chill room space needed, and in many this wasted space might with great advantage be devoted to curing.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—As in all other discussions in these pages, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER welcomes the expression of comment and opinion from others.)

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces.
pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Products Firm—Hogs Lower—Hog Movement Large—Exports Fair.

The developments in the provision market during the past week have shown a sharp decline in live hogs, with larger receipts and unexpected strength in lard in face of the hog movement influenced partly by the strong market in oil at New York. The situation in the market is extremely interesting and has a great deal of bearing on the winter conditions in the market. The movement of hogs for last week at the seven leading points was 439,000, against 370,000 last year, with a movement of cattle of 311,000, against 197,000 last year, and sheep of 253,000, against 217,000 last year. This very heavy movement of stock had a distinct influence on the prices prevailing and the average price of hogs continued under pressure and there was pressure on prices of other livestock.

With such developments in the livestock movement and livestock prices, an advance in lard to new high levels for the movement, with the January lard about $\frac{3}{4}$ c higher than last month, when hogs were nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ c higher, attracted a good deal of interest in the market. The average weights of hogs continue excellent, with the figures for the week showing 235 lbs. at Chicago, against 224 lbs. a year ago.

Chicago Livestock Weights.

The average weights of livestock at Chicago for the month of October, compared with previous months, follow:

	Oct., 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Oct., 1921.	Oct., 1920.
Hogs	241	250	235	236
Cattle	1,001	997	979	950
Calves	157	161	167	171
Sheep	75	76	72	79

The stocks of products at Chicago on the first of the month showed a decrease in meats of 18,019,000 lbs., and lard a decrease of 22,000,000 lbs. The aggregate stocks of all kinds of meats at Chicago were 65,477,000 lbs., against 83,496,000 lbs. last month, and 67,188,000 lbs. last year. The western stocks of meats at the six principal packing points showed a total of 172,470,000 lbs., against 207,817,000 lbs. last month, and 148,674,000 lbs. last year.

The stock of lard showed a total of only 20,500,000 lbs., against 47,900,000 lbs. last month, and 20,800,000 lbs. last year. The heavy decrease in the stocks of lard for the month, in view of the rather free movement of hogs, was looked upon as evidence of large distribution, and the total is now no larger than last year. The decrease in the stocks of meats of 35,000,000 lbs., still left the stocks 24,000,000 lbs. in excess of a year ago.

The export movement of product continues very good considering the conditions and the action of the exchange market. The shipments of lard as reported last week were 18,130,000 lbs., against 10,042,000 lbs. last year, and meats 11,528,000 lbs., against 9,700,000 lbs. The exports of

both lard and meats were less than the previous week, but maintained a very high average.

Export Business Disturbing.

The question of export business is disturbing the seaboard exporters very materially. One leading exporter after getting in touch with a number of the leading banks in New York expressed quite a little apprehension regarding the Continental conditions, and was particularly apprehensive regarding the wisdom of doing business with Germany. The decline in German exchange has been such that it is practically impossible to do any business in marks. There has also been a decline of over 100 points in French exchange for the month, and the decline in Italian exchange has also been sharp. Guilders and sterling have, however, been very firm, with sterling nearly up to the high point of the early fall.

The action of the lard market and the reports regarding the distribution of lard as reflected in the figures which have just been given of stocks were further confirmed by the quarterly report of the Census Bureau on the production and distribution of other oils and fats. Total production of lard for the quarter ended September 30 was 341,280,000 lbs. During that

time the exports of lard were 196,084,000 lbs., leaving stocks on hand only 71,157,000 lbs. The consumption of other fats was also on a liberal scale. Compared with the consumption the stock of fats at the end of September was not particularly heavy.

It was little later than this a year ago when the price of hogs was about 2c under the present level, and the price of product was also considerably under the present level. There is a distinct difference of opinion as to what will be the movement of product prices and of hogs. The heavy hog movement at the interior has had a considerable effect on sentiment, but with the moderate stocks of product on hand, and fairly good outward movement of product of all kinds, the situation is not as serious as it might be.

Corn and Product Prices.

The strengths of feedstuffs, particularly corn, is a very important factor. In November last year, December corn was down to about 45c, while the present price of corn around 70c means an advance in the feeding costs on the basis of corn of over 50% and the advance in the price of other feedstuffs has been quite material. The present average price of hogs, however, is now down to only a moderate margin over the price of corn, while for months past the spread had been extraordinarily wide. This situation may mean some lessening in the feeding operations later, although of course there are a very large number of hogs in the country to be finished and put on the market.

PORK—The market, east and west, was dull but firm, with mess at New York quoted at \$29.50, family \$29.30, short clears \$22.50@28.50.

LARD—Some improvement in cash trade was in evidence, but export interest continued rather limited in volume. At New York prime western was quoted at 11.40@11.50, middle western 11.30@11.40, city $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$, refined to the continent 12.50, South American 12.75, Brazil kegs 13.75, and compound at $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$.

At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at $27\frac{1}{2}$ over November, loose lard at $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ and leaf lard at $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$.

BEEF—The market continued inactive, but offerings are well held as supplies are not large. At New York mess was quoted at \$11.50@12.50, packet \$12@13, family \$15.50@17, and extra India mess at \$25@27.

SEE PAGE 36 FOR LATER MARKETS.

HOG WEIGHT COMPARISONS.

Average weights of hogs for the month of October, 1922, with comparisons are reported as follows:

	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1921
	lbs.	lbs.
Chicago	241	235
Kansas City	188	204
Omaha	274	275
Sioux City	283	262
St. Joseph	228	238
Denver	215	223
Wichita	194	207
St. Paul	214	218

Saving Packinghouse Waste

The popular idea is that nothing is wasted in a packinghouse. Packers know how false this impression is, and they know it to their cost.

The problems of packinghouse waste and packinghouse sewage are twin difficulties, and endless effort in time and money has been expended in trying to solve them.

The industry may be surprised to know that there are two packers today operating their plants without the loss of a single bit of waste. On the contrary, they are selling as tankage what has heretofore run out through the sewer! And in doing so they have solved their sewage problems, besides creating a new and valuable product.

The remarkable feature is that they are doing it without the use of additional or expensive equipment.

This remarkable story will be told in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Watch for it!

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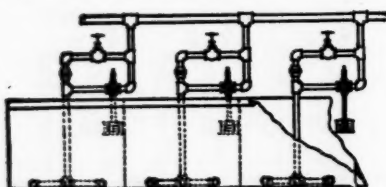
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HOG MARKET ON DOWNWARD PATH. Don't Look for Low Prices on Cattle or Sheep.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Charles Sincere & Co.)

Chicago, November 8, 1922.

Improved hog receipts and improved quality has started the hog market on the downpath again. Tuesday's average price was around \$8.25. Weighty hogs were scarce and not off much. Today's top is \$8.70 and the market is about 5c per hundred higher than yesterday. Cattle and sheep are still holding at firm prices. Top on best cattle is \$13.40 and on lambs \$14.25.

Many predict a break in cattle after Christmas, but we do not see signs of very low prices on either sheep or beef cattle. Hogs will no doubt work to around \$7 a hundred off and on, but with the meat and lard stock low it will be hard to get much hog meat under 7c, if any.

Sometime ago we predicted 10c lard for January delivery. On Monday, January lard sold at 9.97. We advise the sale of January lard at 10c. Still think before the end of the year it will sell at around 8.75. November lard should sell higher owing to the present good demand and low stock, but with a record crop of hogs in sight, caution should be observed on the buying side of ribs and lard.

The Liverpool market on hog products is up over a shilling today. There are a good many holes to fill and there is no reason why we shall not have a good strong demand for hog products all winter. Hams are the only article that we have a fair stock of. Dry salt meats are very scarce.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS. (Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 8, 1922.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8-10 lbs. avg., 15½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 15¼c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 15c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 15c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 15c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 15c. Sweet pickled,

8-10 lbs. avg., 16¼@16½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 16¼@16½c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 16@16½c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 16@16½c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 16@16½c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 16@16½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14-16 lbs. avg., 17c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 16½c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 16½c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 14½c; 22-24 lbs. avg., 13c. Sweet Pickled, 14-16 lbs. avg., 16¼c; 16-18 lbs. avg., 16½c; 18-20 lbs. avg., 16½c; 20-22 lbs. avg., 14½c; 22-24 lbs. avg., 13¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4-6 lbs. avg., 11½c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 11c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 10¼c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 10c. Sweet pickled, 4-6 lbs. avg., 12c; 6-8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 9½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 9¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6-8 lbs. avg., 18½c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 17¼c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 16c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 15¾c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 15½c. Sweet pickled, 6-8 lbs. avg., 21c; 8-10 lbs. avg., 20½c; 10-12 lbs. avg., 20c; 12-14 lbs. avg., 18½c; 14-16 lbs. avg., 18c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending November 4, 1922, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1922, to Nov. 5, 1922.
	Week ended Nov. 4, 1922.	Week ended Nov. 5, 1921.	
United Kingdom.....	1,115	45	10
Continent	1,115	45	1,115
West Indies	135	.....	135
Total	1,260	45	1,260

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1922, to Nov. 5, 1922.
	Week ended Nov. 4, 1922.	Week ended Nov. 5, 1921.	
United Kingdom.....	5,971,000	5,615,000	5,971,000
Continent	2,232,500	1,501,500	3,232,500
Total	8,203,500	7,116,500	8,203,500

	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1922, to Nov. 5, 1922.
	Week ended Nov. 4, 1922.	Week ended Nov. 5, 1921.	
United Kingdom.....	2,092,735	3,120,346	2,092,735
Continent	5,977,480	2,239,941	5,977,480
Total	8,070,215	5,360,287	8,070,215

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,125	2,820,500	7,048,215
Philadelphia .....	.....	189,000	56,000
New Orleans	135	.....	.....
Montreal .....	.....	5,214,000	866,000
Total, week.....	1,260	8,203,500	8,070,215
Previous week.....	1,592	22,017,500	24,497,148
Two weeks ago.....	1,032	9,471,000	13,070,213
Cor. week, 1921.....	45	7,116,500	5,362,287

Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1922, to Nov. 5, 1922:

	1922	1921	Increase.
Pork	504,000	9,000	415,000
Bacon and Hams.....	8,203,500	7,116,500	1,086,000
Lard	8,070,000	5,360,287	2,709,928

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, November 8, 1922, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$17.50@18.50	\$18.00@19.00	\$18.50@19.50	\$17.00@18.00
Good	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
Common	9.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	7.50@10.00	7.00@10.00
COWS:				
Good	10.00@11.00	8.00@ 9.00	9.00@10.00	10.00@
Medium	8.00@ 9.00	7.00@ 7.50	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00
Common	7.00@ 7.50	6.00@ 6.50	7.50@ 8.00	6.50@ 8.00
BULLS:				
Good@@@@
Medium@@@@
Common	5.75@ 6.25	.....@ .....	6.00@ 7.00	6.00@
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	16.00@17.00	.....@ .....	16.00@18.00@
Good	15.00@16.00	.....@ .....	14.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	12.00@14.00	11.00@13.00	10.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
Common	7.00@10.00	9.00@11.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@10.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	25.00@26.00	23.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	24.00@25.00
Good	23.00@24.00	22.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00
Medium	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	19.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
Common	17.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	16.00@18.00	18.00@20.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good@@@@
Medium@@@@
Common@@@@
MUTTON:				
Good	15.00@16.00	12.00@14.00	13.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	12.00@14.00	10.00@12.00	11.00@13.00	11.00@12.00
Common	7.00@10.00	8.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	8.00@10.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average.....	19.00@20.00	22.00@24.00	18.00@21.00	19.00@21.00
10-12 lb. average.....	18.00@19.00	22.00@24.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
12-14 lb. average.....	17.00@18.00	21.00@22.00	17.00@20.00	17.00@19.00
14-16 lb. average.....	16.00@17.00	20.00@21.00	17.00@19.00@
16 lb. over.....	15.00@16.00	17.00@20.00	16.00@18.00@
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	13.00@14.00	.....@ .....	15.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average.....	12.50@13.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	11.50@13.00
6-8 lb. average.....	11.50@12.00	14.00@15.00	12.50@13.00	11.50@
BUTTS:				
Boston style	16.00@17.00	.....@ .....	19.00@20.00	17.00@19.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—An active trade in tallow continued, with considerable interest on the part of soap manufacturers in evidence, and with soapers buying other manufacturing commodities, the feeling prevailed that at least some of them were caught short of tallow. There was a disposition in evidence in some quarters to use the relative cheapness of palm oil as a bearish argument, but the market for this oil was stronger, and there was no tallow pressing on the market. It was said that soap interests had bought palm oils heavily the past week or so, and it was felt that they would continue to take tallow in a liberal way.

The undertone of the market was very steady, notwithstanding the efforts to create the feeling that the edge was off the market. A New York prime city was quoted at 6½@6¾c, special loose 7½@7¾c, extra at 7¾@7¾c, and edible at 8½@9c.

At Chicago, packers' No. 1 was quoted at 7@7¼c, packers prime at 8@8¼c, and edible at 8¼@8½c. At Liverpool Australian tallows were somewhat stronger with choice quoted at 42s 6d, and good mixed at 39s 6d. At the London tallow auction 1839 casks were offered and 706 casks sold prices unchanged.

OLEO STEARINE—Operations in stearine were more moderate, but the market maintained its firm tone with occasional sales of less than car lots at 12c, and with straight cars quoted at 12c asked. Buyers' ideas on round lots were slightly less than the asking figure, but offerings were limited, and the market was very steady, both here and in the west. At New York oleo was quoted at 11¼c asked and at Chicago at 11@11¼c.

OLEO OIL—The market was somewhat stronger, influenced by the advance in other oils and greases, with offerings light, and a better demand reported for the lower grades.

SEE PAGE 36 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL—The car situation, with limited supplies moving from the west, has resulted in a firm spot position, creating a stronger tone throughout. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.10 per gallon, extra winter at \$1.01@1.02, extra at 97@98c, extra No. 1 at 92@94c, No. 1 at 85@87c, and No. 2 at 83@84c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The strength in other greases brought about a stronger tone, and while demand was limited, offerings were light and more strongly held. Pure oil at New York was quoted at \$1.02, extra at 88@92c, No. 1 at 85@86c, and cold-pressed at \$1.35@1.40.

GREASES—The market continued fairly active, but offerings were smaller and restricted the trade somewhat. Prices held the recent advances, and in no quarter was there a disposition in evidence to shade prices. Western markets reported a firm position, and with continued strength in other directions, and a fairly good demand, it was felt that little or no lowering of values would be noted for the immediate future. Carbage grease at New York was nominally quoted at 5½@5¾c loose; yellow and house at 6¼@6¾c; brown at 6@6¾c, and choice white at 8¼@8½c.

At Chicago yellow was quoted at 7@7¼c, house at 6¼@6½c, brown 6¼@6½c and choice white at 8@8¼c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, November 8, 1922.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts: Pork loins, 24@25c; green hams, 8-10 lbs., 20c; 10-12 lbs., 18c; 12-14 lbs., 17c; green clear bellies, 3-10 lbs., 20c; 10-12 lbs., 19c; 12-14 lbs., 17½c; green rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 19c; 12-14 lbs., 17½c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 19½c; 8-10 lbs., 20c; 10-12 lbs., 20c; 12-14 lbs., 19c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 19c; 12-14 lbs., 19c; sweet pickled hams, 8-10 lbs., 18c; 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; dressed hogs, 15¾c; city steam lard, 11¼c; compound, 11@11¼c; pork loins, 8-10 lbs., 21c; 10-12 lbs., 20c; 12-14 lbs., 19c; 14-16 lbs., 18c; skinned shoulders, 16@17c; boneless butts, 23c; Boston butts, 19@21c; lean trimmings, 16@17c; regular trimmings, 13½@14c; spare-ribs, 14@15c; neck ribs, 6c; kidneys, 6c; livers, 4c; pig tongues, 16c; pig tails, 10c.

PORK AND BEANS IN EUROPE.

American pork and beans, widely distributed throughout the allied countries during the war, found ready appreciation; in other words, there was a groundwork of popular habit to build upon. With the exception of the British, Dutch, Germans, and Scandinavians, Europeans are perforce more vegetarian in habit than Americans. They can not afford meat. These great populations, living precariously on a narrow margin of subsistence, are accustomed to eke out their vegetable diet with a bit of cheese or fat pork, this forming the nub of the thick vegetable soup which is the dietary mainstay of countless European households. A combination of pork and beans finds popular response in dietary habit, and this trade ought to be capable of a good deal of expansion, according to the reports to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, November 9, 1922.

The market for blood has been very strong during the past week. There have been few sales as low as \$4.50 at river points. There have not been many offerings around.

Ground	Unit ammonia
Crushed and unground	\$4.65@4.75
	4.40@4.50

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

The market for fancy grades has been strong, but for the medium grade stocks not so strong. There is not much digester around.

Ground, 11½ to 12% ammonia	Unit ammonia.
Unground, 10 to 11% ammonia	\$4.85@5.00
Unground, 7 to 9% ammonia	4.60@4.75
	4.35@4.50

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

There has been a good demand for fertilizer materials. Supplies have been scarce, however, and prices are somewhat stronger than last week.

High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia	Unit ammonia.
Lower grade, ground, 6-9% ammonia	\$4.40@4.70
High grade, unground	4.20@4.30
Medium grade, unground	4.00@4.25
Low grade and country rend., unground	3.60@3.90
Hoof meal	3.25@3.50
Liquid stick	3.40@3.50
Grinding hogs, pigs' toes dry	3.50@3.75
	40.00@42.00

Bone Meals.

The market for bone meals has been better this week. The trade recorded 300 tons in bags at \$27.00 f. o. b. Chicago for shipment Southeast stopped the decline.

Raw bone meal	Per ton.
Steamed, ground	\$40.00@42.00
Steamed, unground	27.00@30.00
	23.00@26.00

Cracklings.

Cracklings have been strong. The supply is very small and prices are a shade higher than last week.

Pork, according to grease and quality	Per ton.
Beef, according to grease and quality	\$80.00@87.50
	75.00@77.50

Glue and Gelatin Stocks.

Sinews and hide trimmings are still about \$19.00 to \$21.00. Jaws, skulls and knuckles are in good demand, one sale being as high as \$38.50, though the average was \$35.00 to \$37.00.

Calf stock	Per ton.
Edible pig skin strips	\$30.00@35.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	85.00@100.00
Horn pits	45.00@50.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	38.00@40.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	37.00@38.50
Hog, calf and sheep bones	28.00@28.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings	30.00@34.00
	19.00@21.00

Mfg. Bones, Horns and Hoofs.

For the most part this market continues steady at the same quotations as last week.

No. 1 horns	Per ton.
No. 2 horns	\$235.00@255.00
No. 3 horns	175.00@225.00
Culls	100.00@150.00
Hoofs, black and striped, unassorted	35.00@40.00
Hoofs, white, unassorted	45.00@50.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies	60.00@70.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, lights	60.00@65.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights	55.00@60.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies	45.00@50.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, lights	60.00@65.00
	45.00@50.00

Hog Hair.

Demand for hog hair has been good again this week. Winter coil dried has been quoted at 2½c f. o. b. production points and 5½c for processed, and in general the market is a little stronger.

Pig Skin Strips.

The market during the past week has been mostly a nominal one with little trading. It is, however, a bit stronger. No. 1 tanner stock priced this week at 6c per lb., with No. 2's and 3's going for gelatin purposes, if government inspected and frozen, at around 5c lb.

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 8, 1922.

The prices of fertilizer materials in this section have remained practically unchanged during the past week. There is very little spot tankage to be had and the price of ground tankage can be fairly stated to be \$4.50 and 10c, with one or two odd lots of screened and unground tankage obtainable at a little lower figure. The demand from feeding buyers is keeping the price up. The fertilizer buyers as a rule are still looking on awaiting developments.

Bones are in fair demand and there are some inquiries in the market for bone-meal. Buyers' views are a little under present quotations.

Sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda are both firm and considerable business has been transacted in these two materials.

If you need a good man, watch the "Wanted" page.

Production, Consumption, and Stocks of Fats and Oils

Production of fats and oils, exclusive of refined oils and derivatives, during the three-month period ended September 30, 1922, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 294,452,927 pounds; fish oils, 44,433,112 pounds; animal fats, 456,441,455 pounds; and grease, 83,205,626 pounds, a total of 878,532,120 pounds.

Of the several kinds of oils and fats covered by the inquiry the greatest production, 352,354,411 pounds, appears for edible and neutral lard. Next in order are cottonseed oil with 119,194,938 pounds; linseed oil with 103,999,512 pounds; talow with 102,031,623 pounds; coconut oil with 34,217,258 pounds; and menhaden oil with 30,228,352 pounds.

The production of refined oil during the three-month period was as follows: Cottonseed, 57,494,968 pounds; coconut, 28,587,374 pounds; peanut, 5,073,186 pounds; soya bean, 1,554,733 pounds; and corn, 18,673,634 pounds.

The U. S. Bureau of the Census no longer canvasses fish oil producers and fish canners. The Bureau of Fisheries alone collects these reports to avoid duplication of work.

The data for the production, consumption, imports, exports and stocks of fats and oils and for the raw materials used in the production of vegetable oils for the three-month period appear in the following statements:

VEGETABLE OILS.			
	For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1922.	Production, Consumption, 30, 1922.	Stocks held Sept. 30, 1922.
Cottonseed, crude.....	119,194,928	64,024,926	54,905,885
Cottonseed, ref.....	57,494,968	182,906,291	52,974,737
Peanut, virgin and crude.....	1,236,161	6,259,515	1,141,091
Peanut, ref.....	5,073,186	7,494,248	3,612,957
Coconut, or copra, crude.....	34,217,258	73,596,911	108,556,663
Coconut, or copra, ref.....	28,587,374	40,746,069	20,968,553
Corn, crude.....	18,673,634	23,307,238	8,139,497
Corn, ref.....	18,673,634	6,748,062	10,137,981
Soya-bean, crude.....	235,150	5,356,220	6,459,659
Soya-bean, ref.....	1,554,733	1,031,430	2,229,691
Olive, edible.....		969,486	6,243,512
Olive, inedible.....		609,227	983,489
Sulphur oil, or olive foots.....		4,522,490	1,808,897
Palm-kernel, crude.....		710,948	787,973
Palm-kernel, ref.....		37,118	15,360
Rapeseed.....		2,960,780	1,474,400
Linseed.....	103,999,512	89,096,105	69,035,900
Chinese wood or tung.....		16,905,213	16,568,504
Castor.....	7,005,203	2,920,883	3,555,866
Palm.....		5,070,850	8,585,841
Chinese vegetable tallow.....		1,515,253	1,177,871
All other.....	1,918,312	452,196	732,196

FISH OILS.			
Cod and cod-liver.....	212,362	3,737,668	3,349,967
Menhaden.....	30,228,358	9,626,136	22,724,658
Whale.....	8,815,350	9,266,477	22,136,977
Herring, including sardine.....	3,140,190	1,037,583	3,392,186
Sperm.....	1,356,180	162,935	5,339,795
All other (including marine animal).....	680,678	569,013	2,603,146

ANIMAL FATS.			
Lard, neutral.....	11,073,691	6,284,649	3,501,596
Lard, other edible.....	341,280,720	4,026,340	75,157,393
Tallow, edible.....	12,819,152	8,006,818	3,788,018
Tallow, inedible.....	89,212,471	111,960,106	76,719,416
Neat's-foot oil.....	2,055,421	1,601,509	1,867,373

GREASES.			
White.....	17,014,287	12,623,306	6,329,459
Yellow.....	13,212,376	14,784,764	8,572,712
Brown.....	10,254,369	7,498,355	9,862,591
Bone.....	7,084,343	1,204,988	2,200,124
Tankage.....	13,313,690	624,125	4,233,145
Garbage or house.....	15,441,192	15,810,972	8,777,076
Wool.....	655,317	590,299	1,537,870
Recovered or degrass.....	3,367,934	3,093,297	2,747,464
All other.....	2,862,137	1,427,567	1,648,906

OTHER PRODUCTS.			
Acidulated soap stk.....	2,853,857	6,909,131	4,480,858
Cottonseed foots.....	8,411,528	17,376,909	10,213,754
Cottonseed foots (distilled).....	4,452,024	7,886,163	6,372,270
Other vegetable foots (distilled).....	7,369,824	5,432,460	1,594,400
Fatty acids.....	3,844,601	1,942,637	203,068
Fatty acids (dist.).....	21,573,085	25,554,359	5,609,392
Glycerin, crude, 80% basis.....	12,387,944	11,531,434	1,994,423
Glycerin, dynamite.....	20,163,726	20,520,963	9,105,927
Glycerin, chem. pure.....	6,739,845	9,207,889	7,110,465
Glycerin, chem. pure.....	9,621,736	1,309,796	4,171,381

LARD COMPOUNDS AND OTHER LARD SUBS.			
Hydrogenated oil.....	210,001,618	267,028	12,014,786
Lard oil.....	70,014,332	69,227,747	24,361,962
Oleo oil.....	6,189,623	3,684,772	4,248,086
Red oil.....	3,277,211	13,877,972	15,267,760
Stearic acid.....	8,146,650	3,644,220	5,154,574
Animal stearin, ed.....	3,885,587	1,688,693	3,555,731
Animal stearin, inedible.....	17,812,877	15,232,477	8,856,736
Tallow oil.....	4,040,720	4,715,876	2,794,305
Vegetable stearin.....	3,416,546	10,101,473	1,679,687
Miscel. soap stock.....	1,914,426	2,005,838	1,035,340

RAW MATERIALS USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OILS.			
	Consumed July 1 to Sept. 30.	On hand Sept. 30.	Tons of 2,000 pounds.
Cottonseed.....	395,542	403,223	
Peanuts (hulled).....	893	191	
Peanuts in the hull.....	1,012	1,377	
Copra.....	26,964	6,542	
Cocoanuts and skins.....	404	89	
Corn germs.....	33,279	641	
Flaxseed.....	156,316	50,763	
Castor beans.....	8,120	4,829	
Mustard seed.....	433	2,820	
Soya-bean.....	1,024	1	
Other kinds.....	2,330	422	

Imports and exports of fats and oils for the quarter ending September 30, 1922, are as follows:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN FATS AND OILS.			
	Pounds.		
Glycerin, crude.....	234,063		
Sulphur oil or olive foots.....	3,263,293		
Greases and oils not elsewhere specified.....	5,090,807		
Tallow.....	1,003,590		
Cod and cod-liver oil.....	2,630,970		
All other animal oils.....	3,003,098		
Chinese-nut oil.....	26,406,172		
Cocanut oil.....	21,899,204		
Cottonseed oil.....	421		
Linseed oil.....	26,948,692		
Olive oil, denatured.....	2,418,952		
Olive oil, edible.....	15,995,910		
Palm oil.....	9,093,686		
Peanut oil.....	362,640		
Rapeseed oil.....	1,936,110		
Soya-bean oil.....	6,801,480		
All other vegetable oils (value).....	\$83,247		
Oleo stearin.....	1,763		

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FATS AND OILS.			
	Pounds.		
Oleo oil.....	26,728,404		
Lard oil.....	287,437		
Neat's-foot oil.....	402,757		
Whale oil.....	63,843		
Other animal oils.....	293,564		
Cod oil.....	8,475		
Cod-liver oil.....	61,148		
Menhaden oil.....	382,778		
Other fish oils.....	2,688,628		
Tallow, edible.....	704,590		
Tallow, inedible.....	6,363,509		
Lard.....	196,084,163		
Neutral lard.....	5,480,353		
Lard compounds containing animal fats.....	3,591,892		
Oleo stearin.....	5,029,645		
Lard stearin, edible.....	292,536		
Grease stearin.....	978,944		
Oleic acid or red oil.....	1,210,939		
Stearin and other fatty acids.....	1,050,007		
Oleomargarine containing animal fats.....	427,432		
Other animal greases, oils and fats, not elsewhere specified, including soap stock.....	19,725,028		
Cocanut oil.....	4,128,340		
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	505,379		
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	6,527,466		
Peanut oil.....	95,010		
Linseed oil.....	781,152		
Soya-bean oil.....	761,937		
Corn oil.....	1,346,238		
Vegetable oil margarin.....	92,447		
Vegetable oil lard compounds.....	4,648,493		
Vegetable soap-stock greases.....	1,148,671		
Other vegetable oils and fats.....	1,624,890		
Vegetable stearin.....	222,463		
Glycerin.....	551,294		

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN FATS AND OILS.			
	Pounds.		
Sulphur oil or olive foots.....	18,702		
Greases and oils, not elsewhere specified.....	14,650		
Cod and cod-liver oil.....	31,762		
All other animal.....	11,812		
Chinese-nut oil.....	1,052,295		
Cocanut oil.....	532,493		
Linseed oil.....	4,875		
Olive oil, edible.....	11,190		
Palm oil.....	531,344		
Peanut oil.....	5,972		
Soya-bean oil.....	5,972		
All other vegetable oils (value).....	\$5,718		

DUTCH OIL TRADE OUTLOOK.			
In general the chief use to which the imports of vegetable oils are put in Holland is in the manufacture of oleomargarine and the entire vegetable oil trade hinges upon the state of the oleomargarine industry. Consequently, the prospects for any increase in the import of vegetable oils and other oleomargarine materials are not very favorable.			
The export of oleomargarine, which for the first eight months of 1921 was at the rate of 6,000 metric tons per month, has this year decreased to 4,500 metric tons per month, and the decreased use of artificial butter of all grades in Holland itself			

as a result of lower prices for natural butter is reducing the volume of the output of the oleomargarine factories.

Comparing the first eight months of 1922 with 1921, there was a decrease in imports of all pork fats with corresponding increases in beef fats. Cottonseed oil has almost been eliminated from the import trade, while there has been a relative increase of oriental oils, especially of peanut and soya bean oil, while there was an actual increase in imports of linseed, soya beans, copra, peanuts and palm kernels which for the first eight months of 1921 amounted to 232,184, and in 1922 to 312,727 metric tons. The United States' portion of the import trade of the Netherlands is less than 50 per cent that of last year.

The stimulation in production of vegetable oils is more in the way of a demand for oil cake than for oils. Considerable quantities of linseed are produced in Holland, while large amounts were imported from the Argentine.

Increases in exports of peanut, linseed, rapeseed and coconut oils were reported during the period in question.

CANADIAN COTTON OIL TARIFF.

By a recent order in Council, Canada transferred crude peanut oil, for refining for edible purposes, to its free-of-duty list of foreign commodities. It was formerly dutiable under the Canadian Customs Tariff at 17½ per cent ad valorem. By such an order Canada seeks to retaliate in a small way for the passage of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill by the United States Congress, under which many Canadian products are severely penalized.

The cotton oil industry will suffer, according to some authorities, as United States exports of cotton oil to Canada in 1921 amounted to 45,029,589 pounds, free of duty, for edible purposes. Canada was the largest foreign country purchaser of cotton oil and practically the only one last year.

In effect cotton oil was protected by the duty on peanut oil, which now being removed will be supplanted in the Canadian market to a great extent by foreign peanut oil for edible uses. It was already on the free list for soap-making and canning purposes.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., November 9, 1922.—Prime crude cottonseed steady at 8c bid, 8½c asked. Stocks are liberal. Refined cottonseed oil dull; meat, 7 per cent, \$42.00; 8 per cent, \$45.00. Loose hulls, \$13.25; sacked, \$15.50; all f. o. b. interior points.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Editor's Note: This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

Country.—Monetary unit.	Par value in U. S. money.	Value on Nov. 9, '22.
Austria—Krone.....	\$.203	.000014
Belgium—Franc.....	.193	.0584
Czechoslovakia—Krone.....	"	.0324
Denmark—Krone.....	.268	.2016
Finland—Finnmark.....	.193	.0255
France—Franc.....	.193	.0642
Germany—Mark.....	.238	.00015
Great Britain—Pound.....	4.860	4.40
Greece—Drachma.....	.193	.0155
Italy—Lira.....	.193	.0425
Japan—Yen.....	.498	.4825
Jugo-Slavia—Krone.....	"	.0040
Netherlands—Florin.....	.402	.3915
Norway—Krone.....	.268	.1850
Poland—Polish Mark.....	"	.00062
Roumania—Leu.....	.193	.0062
Russia—Rouble.....	.515	.....
Serbia—Dinar.....	.193	.0163
Spain—Peseta.....	.193	.1518
Sweden—Krona.....	.268	.268
Switzerland—Franc.....	.193	.1829
Turkey—Turkish Pound.....	4.40	.....

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

New Highs Recorded—Trade Broad—Cotton Advance the Feature—Crude Strong—Fears Short Cotton Crop—Cash Trade Limited.

A more active trade in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange and another sharp bulge to new high levels for the movement, with the distant months at new highs for the season, March and May approximating the ten cent level, featured the market. Refiners' operations were noticeably smaller, and the upturn was unquestionably largely the result of the increased outside interest in the market, brought about by the persistent advance in cotton and the daily new high levels in the latter commodity.

With estimates current that the cotton crop would not reach a total of 9,500,000 bales, the trade was suddenly seized with the idea that another calamity in cotton production had taken place the past season, apparently without the knowledge of the trade and those interested, and the ginning figures of 8,139,000 bales were looked upon as confirmation that final production would be materially under ten million bales.

The fact that the ginning figures were

roughly 1,500,000 bales more than the ginnings to November 1 last year had little or no influence, nor did the fact that the ginnings to date were larger than for the same period for the last four years, when the total crop ran from eight to over thirteen million bales. The cotton trade, looking at the ginnings of 1,300,000 bales the balance of the season last year, was inclined to look for history to repeat itself this year, and thus bring about what is regarded as a possible world's cotton shortage.

Look for Larger Ginnings.

In conservative quarters, however, there was a feeling that the ginnings the balance of this season will be larger than they were last, and that some surprises might be in store for those who are inclined at the moment to bring their ideas down to a minimum on production. With cotton well above 26c, however, there was little or no oil pressing on the market, excepting that which came from profit takers, and with the south, the west and New York cotton houses persistent buyers, the oil market readily responded to the cotton situation, and also to the speculative demand, which of late years has been unjustly criticised, notwithstanding the fact that the leading refining interests were not in full accord with a bull market at this time of the season.

The crude oil market in the south reached the eight-cent level everywhere and, as previously stated by the south, quite a little oil came out at that figure, although the tendency to hold increased with the strength in the market, and cottonseed prices maintained the strength that has been noticeable for some weeks past. A less active demand for cottonseed cake and meal was reported, and prices were reported two dollars a ton lower than a week or so ago, but at the same time conditions have been such that they have prevented the building up of any important stocks of refined oil anywhere, and as a result the strength in spot oil continued. On the other hand the demand was less insistent, and the disposition to absorb small lots for immediate needs was more noticeable, the consumer apparently feeling that it would be not the part of wisdom to begin to stock up now, having lost his market some time ago.

Lard and Compound Close.

In some cases cash trade was reported fairly good, but in no quarter was any big demand in evidence, and much was heard of the relative closeness of lard and compound. About the middle of the week compound interests were asking 11½c in carlots New York and 11¼@12c outside of the city, while prime western lard at New York was quoted at 11½c, middle western slightly lower, and city lard at 11¼c.

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In other words, some grades of pure lard were actually below the asking prices of compound, and it might be well to remember the results of such a situation at one time last year, when oil and compound got above lard, and when consumption of oil dropped nearly fifty percent, one or two months the disappearance getting down around 125,000 bbls. With this in mind, some of the recent leading bulls deserted the long side, and were more disposed to look on and await developments.

The question before the trade was whether or not eight-cent crude oil and futures around the ten-cent level discounted the situation. That no real scarcity of cotton oil is the possibility is without question, as no matter what goes or comes, the cotton crop will be larger than last year. In fact, the ginnings thus far are larger than the total crop of a year ago. And even should the total cotton crop fall a quarter million bales below the accepted ideas of 9,500,000, the possible oil crush would be in the neighborhood of 2,300,000 bbls., which with the carry-over of 436,000 bbls., would give roughly 2¾ million barrels, whereas the total consumption last year was 2,256,000 bbls.

Export Interest Limited.

Export interest is extremely limited, and export trade appears out of the question, as far as any volume is concerned, with the indications that the year's export trade will be drastically smaller than the minimum total of 215,000 bbls. last year. It is also interesting to note that the further decrease in domestic distribution for the first two months of this season has already amounted to 112,000 bbls. compared with last year, and the distribution, domestic and export, for the two months is some 139,000 bbls. smaller than a year ago.

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Fats, Oils, Greases
Cotton Seed Products

Cotton Oil Options on the New
York Produce Exchange

The lard market firmed somewhat while the Government corn crop estimate of 2,896,000,000 bu. was 100,000,000 bu. larger than expected, and farm reserves of old corn of 178,000,000 bu. about 28,000,000 more than had been looked for.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, November 2, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			885 a	925
Nov.	500	889 880	890 a	895
Dec.	3500	895 880	892 a	894
Jan.	3500	905 896	903 a	905
Feb.	500	908 900	906 a	912
Mch.	7400	926 916	924 a	925
Apr.			930 a	940
May	4800	945 933	940 a	945
June			945 a	960

Total sales, including switches, 20,200
Prime Crude S. E. 750 bid.

Friday, November 3, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			890 a	925
Nov.	200	906 900	900 a	910
Dec.	7100	914 900	906 a	908
Jan.	9400	926 912	917 a	919
Feb.	3200	920 916	921 a	923
Mch.	9800	946 932	936 a	938
Apr.			940 a	948
May	5300	968 952	951 a	957
June			955 a	975

Total sales, including switches, 35,200
Prime Crude S. E. 800 bid.

Saturday, November 4, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			905 a	920
Nov.			916 a	917
Dec.	8700	916 910	916 a	917
Jan.	9300	933 920	931 a	933
Feb.	2400	935 925	933 a	934
Mch.	11600	960 945	957 a	959
Apr.	4300	965 958	960 a	970
May	7000	975 964	974 a	977
June			980 a	990

Total sales, including switches, 43,300
Prime Crude S. E. 800 bid.

Monday, November 6, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			900 a	920
Nov.			900 a	920
Dec.	9400	920 895	905 a	909
Jan.	4600	935 919	925 a	927
Feb.	400	942 932	930 a	935
Mch.	9500	962 940	945 a	951
Apr.	200	954 954	950 a	963
May	7300	975 958	966 a	968
June			970 a	978

Total sales, including switches, 31,600
Prime Crude S. E. 800 bid.

Tuesday, November 7, 1922.

Holiday—No market.

Wednesday, November 8, 1922.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			925 a	940
Nov.			925 a	940
Dec.	4400	941 910	930 a	935
Jan.	5700	960 928	946 a	948
Feb.	200	955 954	954 a	960
Mch.	11200	992 948	980 a	983
Apr.	800	993 972	989 a	994
May	4500	1007 971	994 a	999
June	400	982 980	995 a	1005

Total sales, including switches, 27,400
Prime Crude S. E. 800 bid.

Thursday, November 9, 1922.

Closed 9@20 points net higher; sales, 30,500 bbls.; prime crude, 8.25c sales; prime summer yellow spot, 9.40c; December, 9.45c; March, 9.91c; May, 10.07c, all bid.

SEE PAGE 36 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—A fairly good trade continued, and the market again presented a strong undertone, with several consumers reported buying or inquiring, and with offerings more closely held. At New York Ceylon type in barrels was 8½@8¾c; tanks, coast, 7½@7¼c; Cochiti type, barrels, 8¾@9¼c; tanks, 8¼@8½c; edible, bbls., New York, 9¾@10¼c. The Department of Agriculture's advices say that due to a serious shortage of rainfall in Ceylon, it is expected that the cocoanut crop of 1922-23 will be 15 to 20 per cent less than for the previous season.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market was inactive but very steady with reports of a firm market in the Far East, buyers intimating 6½c in bond, c. i. f. Crude in barrels at New York was quoted at 10@10¼c; blown at 11@11¼c; Pacific coast, tanks, 9@9¼c, and deodorized, 11½@12c, in barrels at New York.

PEANUT OIL.—With offerings of new crop oil still small, the market was nominal. Crude in barrels at New York was quoted at 10¾@11¼c; tanks, f. o. b. mills, 8¾c; deodorized, barrels, New York, 12¼@13c.

CORN OIL.—The market was firm with offerings limited and demand fair. Crude in barrels, New York, was 9½@9¾c; tanks, f. o. b. Chicago, 7¾c; refined in barrels, New York, 10¾@11¼c, and in cases, 11.88c.

PALM OIL.—The market was featured

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REFINERS	MANUFACTURERS Fairbank's SOAPS Toilet and Laundry Gold Dust Washing Powder	

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY
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by a larger demand from soap manufacturers, and renewed speculative activity, owing to the strength in tallow. At New York Lago spot was quoted at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @7%; shipment, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; Niger, casks, $6\frac{3}{4}$ @7c.

PALM KERNEL OIL.—The market was quiet but firm, with imported at New York $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Demand fair and market strong. P. S. Y. spot, bbls., New York, $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c; bleachable, tanks, mills, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c nominal; crude oil, 8c sales and bids. Hull refined cottonseed oil, 39s 6d; Egyptian crude, 35s.

VEGETABLE OIL TRADE NOTES.

The Athens Oil Company, Athens, Texas, has changed its corporate name to the Athens Oil Mill.

J. C. Elstner of San Benito, Tex., has bought the Center Cotton Oil Company's mill at Center, Tex.

The People's Cotton Oil Company of Wharton, Texas, has decreased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$50,000.

The Southland Cotton Oil Co. lost its seed house and several hundred tons of seed by fire at Corsicana, Texas, October 2.

The Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., Blytheville, Ark., sustained a loss recently to their plant through fire which is estimated to be about \$20,000.

M. C. Braswell, president of the Battleboro Oil Co., of Battleboro, N. C., and prominently identified with many industries and organizations in eastern North Carolina, died recently.

The Bowie Cotton Oil Company, Bowie, Texas, has filed articles of incorporation and been granted a charter. The company is capitalized for \$150,000 and the incorporators are Ras Sautley, H. O. Bannon and R. C. Feagin.

The Portland Mills, Portland, Ore., started operations about January 1 of this year and have been working copra continuously since that date up to its full capacity of 2,200 tons a month. The refinery unit of the plant is under construction.

The Henderson Cotton Oil and Gin Co.'s mill, Henderson, Texas, is being operated this season under a contract of purchase made by the Palestine Oil and Mfg. Co., of Palestine, Texas, of which R. E. Montgomery is president and general manager.

The Kaufman Oil Company, Kaufman, Texas, changed corporate name to the Kaufman Oil Mill. The change was made to show by the name of the corporation that it is engaged in crushing cotton seed and other oil producing vegetable growths and is not engaged in drilling for or development of the petroleum industry.

J. B. Latimer and A. Homer Carmichael, of Atlanta, Georgia, have formed a partnership under the trade name of Latimer and Carmichael. They will conduct a general brokerage business, specializing in shelled peanuts, and will absorb the business of the Southeastern Peanut Brokerage Company, which was formerly controlled

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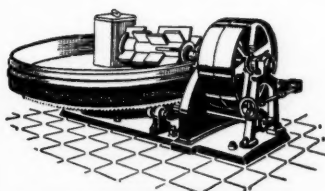
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by Mr. Latimer, who was for a number of years with the Empire Cotton Oil Company, handling the peanut branch of that company. Mr. Carmichael has been associated with the Southern Cotton Oil Company during the past ten years, and has managed the extensive peanut feature of that company.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
New York, November 6, 1922.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

Seventy-six per cent caustic soda, $3\frac{3}{4}$ @4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, $4\frac{1}{4}$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Clarified palm oil, in casks of 2,000 lbs.,

$7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.20 gal.; olive oil foots, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; East India Cochin cocoanut oil, 13c lb., duty paid; Cochin grade cocoanut oil, domestic, 10c lb.; Ceylon grade cocoanut oil, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; soya bean oil, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @11c lb.; imported linseed oil, $86\frac{1}{2}$ @87c gal.; corn oil, nominal, $9\frac{3}{4}$ @10c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, $12\frac{3}{4}$ @13c lb.; peanut oil, crude, in tanks, f. o. b. mills, 9c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; prime city tallow, extra, 8c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, $17\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 13c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 12c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, $18\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, $6\frac{3}{4}$ @7c lb.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were materially stronger during the latter part of the week on commission house buying, reports of packers buying, with lard helped by continuous advance in cotton oil and less pressure from larger packers, notwithstanding a liberal hog movement and a heavy tone in the hog market. Chicago expects 170,000 hogs next week. Domestic cash trade was fair, but export interest was limited owing to weakness in the exchanges.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was at the highest levels of the movement, distant months making new highs daily under broad outside interest, with persistent commission house demand advancing crude prices, and a scarcity of actual oil. Refiners were more liberal sellers late in the week, but the undertone remained strong. Crude oil was quoted at 8½¢ everywhere. The trade has been watching developments in cotton prices very closely with heavy profit taking readily absorbed.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: December, \$9.55@9.59; January, \$9.73@9.75; March, \$10.03@10.04; May, \$10.15@10.16.

Tallow.

Special loose, 7½¢ asked.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales, 11¼¢ asked; extra oleo oil, 13¢.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, November 10, 1922.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$11.70@11.80; Middle West, \$11.60@11.70; city steam, \$11.37; refined continent, \$12.50;

South American, \$12.75; Brazil, kegs, \$13.75; compound, \$11.50.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, November 10, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 86s (\$19.09); shoulders, picnics, 74s (\$16.50); hams, long cut, 98s (\$21.75); hams, American cut, 103s (\$22.87); bacon, Cumberland cut, 101s (\$22.52); bacon, short backs, 99s (\$21.98); bacon, Wiltshire, 95s (\$21.18); bellies, clear, 97s (\$21.53); Australian tallow, 39s to 42s (\$8.70@9.37); spot lard, 73s 6d (\$16.40).

Hull, England, November 10, 1922.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 39s 6d (\$8.82); crude cottonseed oil, 35s (\$7.80).

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to November 10, 1922, shows exports from that country were as follows: To England, 50,527; to the Continent, none; to other parts, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, none; to the Continent, none; to other parts, none.

TAMPICO GETS NO U. S. MEAT.

The best fresh meat sold in Tampico up to about two months ago was imported from the United States in refrigerator cars and steamers going regularly to that Mexican city, according to a recent report. But all that is now history. The local slaughter house is a municipal concession, and the charge of fifteen pesos for killing a beef, to which is added a number of "extras," bringing the total tax up to twenty-four pesos per carcass.

Recently a slaughter house inspector was sent around to all the meat shops selling American beef to collect the killing tax, and the shopkeepers were informed that they would have to pay the killing tax whether the meat was killed in Tampico or Topeka. When the shopkeepers refused, the inspector closed their doors. The case has been taken to court, but in the meantime no American beef, mutton or

pork is being sold in Tampico and the people are wrestling over steaks from half-fed Mexican cactus cattle.

LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS COMPARED.

The actual figures of livestock receipts on which THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S chart on page 37 is based are as follows, statistics being those of the official market authorities.

Monthly receipts of cattle and calves at seven markets:

	Average 1909-1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January	733,833	1,079,771	935,828	898,630
February	584,833	844,312	665,321	781,004
March	649,667	927,509	882,062	880,815
April	590,000	735,652	752,900	744,789
May	604,667	826,452	780,848	950,352
June	643,167	880,488	832,776	942,420
July	673,833	827,231	664,688	811,217
August	864,333	1,106,329	1,061,122	1,033,982
September	1,060,167	1,361,553	1,064,959	1,306,252
October	1,151,000	1,243,103	1,287,756	1,388,511
November	839,500	1,375,853	1,019,607	.....
December	740,667	775,328	736,158	.....

The markets included are Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Sioux City.

Monthly receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

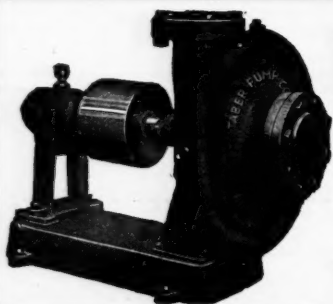
	Average 1909-1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January	2,558,000	3,670,000	3,355,000	2,886,000
February	2,153,000	2,331,000	2,850,000	2,373,000
March	2,001,500	2,689,000	2,266,000	2,211,000
April	1,833,000	1,967,000	2,197,000	1,921,000
May	2,091,000	2,885,000	2,320,000	2,550,000
June	2,227,000	2,562,000	2,595,000	2,750,000
July	1,844,000	2,027,000	1,960,000	2,252,000
August	1,580,000	1,742,000	1,879,000	2,100,000
September	1,523,000	1,493,000	1,746,000	1,959,000
October	1,963,000	1,729,000	2,100,000	2,383,000
November	2,245,000	2,570,000	2,554,000	.....
December	2,625,500	2,896,000	2,092,000	.....

The markets included are Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Sioux City, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh.

Monthly receipts of sheep at eight markets:

	Average 1909-1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January	959,833	968,948	1,045,145	1,049,108
February	839,667	897,402	934,296	830,777
March	890,500	845,129	1,112,694	904,281
April	788,500	757,250	900,410	680,863
May	732,333	655,518	873,515	793,792
June	755,000	744,049	845,252	769,657
July	855,000	1,011,895	793,600	812,754
August	1,170,166	1,467,979	1,353,877	933,144
September	1,808,166	1,762,385	1,539,322	1,160,246
October	2,086,333	1,768,633	1,726,319	1,815,594
November	1,417,333	1,445,048	1,142,117	.....
December	976,667	872,111	865,841	.....

The markets included are Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Sioux City, Denver.



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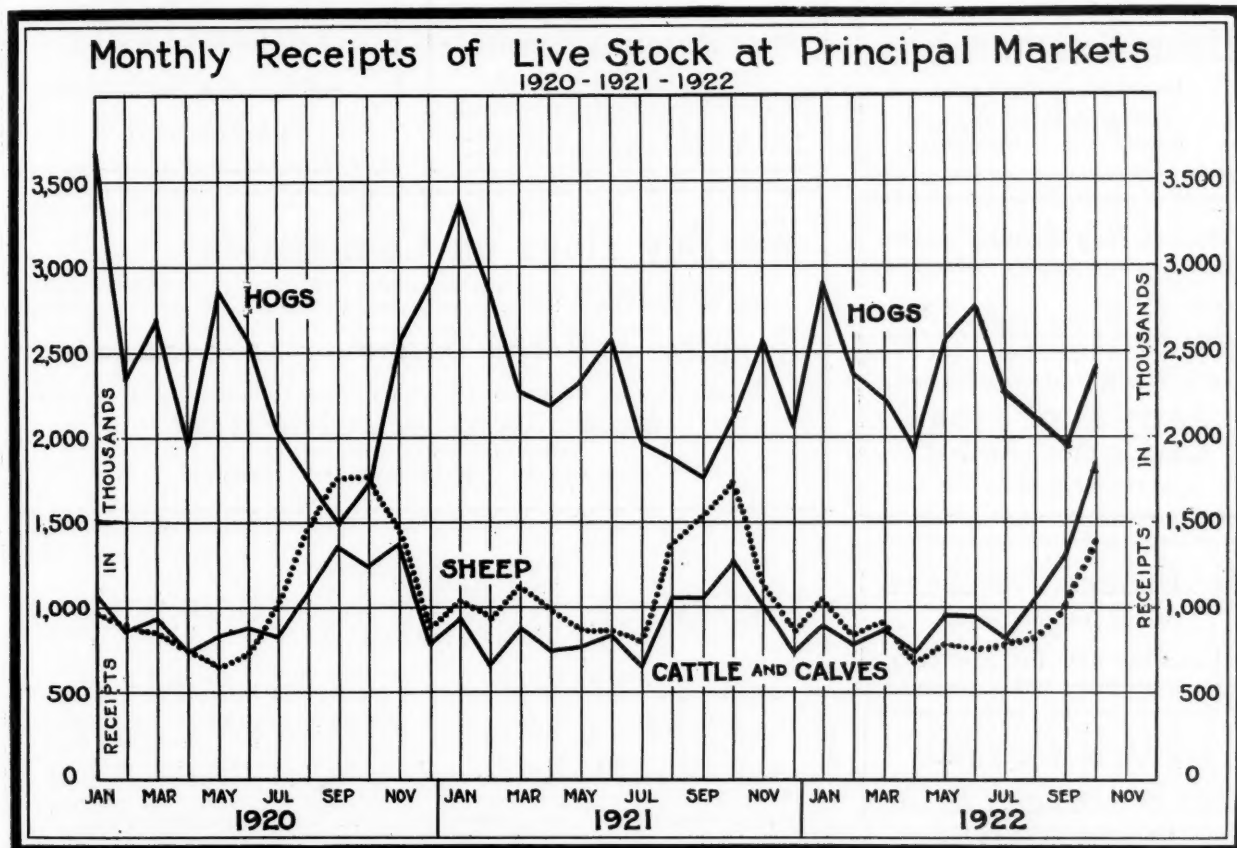
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Cables "CANLVV"

All October Livestock Receipts Show Advance Over Last Year

This week's chart of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER Market Chart Service, which includes livestock and meat production and prices, by-products prices and cold storage stocks, shows the receipts for October, 1922, compared with those for the same month of preceding years. A comparison with pre-war periods is made in a set of bar tables below the chart.

Careful study of this chart will bring to the reader's mind more things than can be mentioned in this place. But one fact stands out at once, and will be made more clear by reference to the bar tables and the figures giving livestock comparisons for several years by months. This fact is that all livestock receipts—cattle, hogs and sheep—for the month of October, 1922, were greater than for the same month in 1921. This has been true to a greater degree in the case of hogs than for the cattle and sheep.



This chart is based on actual receipts as officially reported, as follows:

CATTLE AND CALVES—Seven markets: Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Sioux City.

HOGS—Eleven markets: Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

SHEEP—Eight markets: Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Sioux City and Denver.

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Livestock Receipts for October Compared to Six-Year Pre-War Average

Showing percentage of receipts for October, 1922, 1921, and 1920, to the average of October of the six years, 1909 to 1914 (hogs 1911-1914).

CATTLE AND CALVES AT 7 MARKETS.

	Per Cent	
October, 1922.....	120.63	
October, 1921.....	111.9	
October, 1920.....	108.0	
October, 1909-14.....	100.0	

HOGS AT 11 MARKETS.

October, 1922.....	121.39	
October, 1921.....	107.0	
October, 1920.....	87.6	
October, 1909-14.....	100.0	

SHEEP AT 8 MARKETS.

October, 1922.....	86.6	
October, 1921.....	82.7	
October, 1920.....	84.7	
October, 1909-14.....	100.0	

HIGH CATTLE AND COTTON PRICES.

Highest cotton prices of the year and highest cattle prices in two years were the outstanding features of the agricultural situation during October, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The general range of farm product prices was somewhat downward, however, and their purchasing power as a whole showed no improvement.

The higher cotton prices are attributed to rapid and sustained price advances in the dry goods market, increased exports, and increased demand for spot cotton. In the cotton belt the harvest is unusually advanced and the crop has moved rapidly to market to enable growers to raise cotton.

Receipts of cattle and calves during the first three weeks of October increased nearly 34 per cent over the same period last year. Hog shipments were over 191,000 head heavier. Sheep and lamb shipments decreased. A large increase in the movement of stocker and feeder animals back to the country is reported, ranging from 41 per cent on cattle and calves to 110 per cent on hogs. Slaughter of cattle and hogs increased, but of sheep and lambs decreased.

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OMAHA

THE CORN BELT MARKET

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Omaha Live Stock Exchange

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 9.

Livestock markets were generally healthy this week. Sharp losses scored a week earlier on short fed beef steers were partly recovered, the same being true of beef cows and heifers. Fat lambs advanced to highest prices paid since May, fed western lambs today reaching \$15.00. Feeder lambs moved up 15 to 25c, while stocker and feeder steers maintained firmness, selling to finishers much more freely than a week earlier. Butcher hogs fluctuated between a narrow range, closing steady to strong with a week earlier. An upward trend of largely 40c on packing sows narrowed the price range.

Marketings of warmed up and short fed steers abated during the week. Western grassers were also less plentiful. Consequently pressure on both these classes was removed and prompt price recovery, particularly on the former, reflected the underlying strength of the market. The price ascent was accompanied by almost as much unevenness as the sharp downturn a week earlier. Advances for the week amounted to about 50c on short fed steers, although there were many instances of more gain.

Short fed steers got action, an attribute which was decidedly in eclipse a week earlier. Necessity of peddling disappeared and many low priced steers, accumulated a week earlier, found outlet. Short feds sold most numerously at \$8.50 to \$11.00, stale warmed-up natives selling for slaughter down to \$5.50 and a few western canner steers going at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Matured beef steers topped at \$13.50, three loads averaging 1,478 lbs. bringing that price. Highly finished steers, averaging 1,683 lbs., brought \$13.40 and some 1,760-lb. averages made \$13.25. The arrival of a load of 1,913-lb. bullocks created interest, these having been fed in a Nebraska feed lot for 18 months. Wasty and somewhat rough they turned at \$12.40. Highly finished yearlings sold upward to \$13.00, bulk of youngsters selling at \$9.50 to \$11.50.

A shrinkage in receipts of all species was a potent factor in general price upturns. Dressed trade conditions continued rather bearish, particularly so in dressed pork. Western grassers included approximately 3,000 Canadians.

Heavy butcher hogs are still commanding a slight price premium over lighter weights, scarcity of the former being a factor. Domestic consumption of pork continues rather broad and export demand is absorbing liberal supplies of meats and lard, particularly the latter, considering political disturbances and adverse exchange rates. With the exception of one load at \$8.70, top since Monday was \$8.65. Average cost of packer and shipper droves on Monday and Tuesday was \$8.39 and \$8.30, respectively, as contrasted with \$7.40 and \$7.01, respectively, a year ago.

Corn prices are considerably higher than a year ago, making the production of hogs more expensive this season. Bulk of medium and heavy weight butcher hogs sold today at \$8.55 to \$8.60, with majority of 160 to 200-lb., averages at \$8.40 to \$8.45, while bulk of packing sows turned at \$7.40 to \$8.00. Shippers absorbed approximately 16,500 hogs the first four days this week as compared with about 15,500 like period last week.

Fat lamb values advanced sharply, declines enforced a week earlier being erased

and additional price accumulations registered. Fed western lambs are becoming more abundant, usurping the place held recently by western rangers. Eastern shippers entered the market and, competing actively with local killers, were instrumental in pushing prices upward. Bulk of fat lambs today sold at \$14.50 to \$14.75. Fed yearlings reached \$13.25, sales being rather frequent at \$12.50 to \$13.00, according to weight and finish. Aged wethers, averaging 107 lbs., scored \$9.00, \$9.50 being paid for mixed yearlings to threes.

The upturn in sheep carried handy-weight ewes to \$8.00 and made rather broad market for big weight ewes at \$4.50 to \$5.50. Finishers showed willingness to follow the trend of the fat market and wanted qualified lambs suitable for further development at \$13.75 to \$14.00 today. Feeding ewes sold on country account at \$5.65 to \$6.10 and 120-lb. feeding wethers at \$6.65 reflected the disposition of finishers to make use of their feed in producing mutton. Wool trade continued healthy, as did hides and by-product markets in general.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, November 8.

In the three days this week cattle receipts were 9,000 short of the same period last week, and more than 20,000 short of the big three day run in October. The entire decline is in grass fat cattle and that movement is about completed. The run of short fed cattle is getting under way and will increase in the next few weeks. Choice to prime steers sold at \$10.50 to \$11.65, and fair to good kinds \$8.25 to \$9.50. Grass fat steers brought \$4 to \$7.25. Canner cows are in liberal supply and selling at \$2 to \$2.25. Cutter cows \$2.40 to \$3 and fat cows \$3.25 to \$5.50. Few fed heifers here brought \$6.50 to \$8 and grass fat heifers \$4.50 to \$6. Veal calves were steady at last week's decline with choice light weight grades selling at \$8 to \$9.50, straight carloads, \$7 to \$8.25, and heavy killing calves \$5.50 to \$7. Bulls are bringing \$2.25 to \$4.

After showing strength late last week and on Monday of this week hog prices broke 10 to 15 cents on Tuesday but today regained part of that loss. The top price today was \$8.15 and the bulk of the offerings sold at \$7.85 to \$8.10. Most of the 190 to 235 pounds choice butcher hogs brought \$8 to \$8.10. Most of the light lights sold at \$7.65 to \$8, packing sows \$7 to \$7.25, and pigs \$7.50 to \$8. Receipts are showing an increase and by the middle of the month the run will be heavy. The quality of the offerings is unusually good. Practically no sick hogs are showing and all offerings have had full grain feed.

After an indifferent demand for sometime sheep and lambs advanced 50 cents Tuesday and held steady today at the advance. Prime lambs are selling at \$13.50 to \$14. Choice light weight ewes \$6.50 to \$7, prime wethers, handy weights, \$7.75 to \$8.25, and fat yearlings \$10.50 to \$11. The range movement is decreasing and the run of fed lambs is starting.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Nov. 8, 1922.

Some tapering off in cattle receipts has been responsible for quite a little improvement in the market on both cornfeds and grass. beeves this week. Prime corn-

fed beeves made a new top for the season today of \$13.25, but sales above \$10.00 were comparatively scarce and fair to good corn feds are selling largely at \$8.25@9.75, with the commoner and short fed warmed up steers from \$8.00 down. Strictly good to choice grass beeves are quoted at \$7.00@8.00 with fair to good kinds at \$5.75@6.75 and the commoner lots from \$5.50 down. Demand for cows and heifers has also shown quite a little improvement and prices are 25@50c higher than they were at the low time ten days ago. The range is, practically from \$2.25@6.25, and the bulk of the fair to good grass cows at \$4.50@5.25. Veal calves at \$6.00@10.00 have shown very little change of late and the same is true of bulls, stags, etc., at \$3.00@2.50.

Very moderate supplies of hogs have been largely responsible for an improvement in the demand from all quarters and more or less firming up of values all along the line. Compared with a week ago the market is right around 15@25c higher, and the undertone to business is healthy and strong. There were only 4,600 hogs here today, and the market was fully steady. Best light weights sold at \$8.20, as against \$8.00 last Wednesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$7.40@8.10, against \$6.90@7.90 a week ago.

Under the influence of comparatively light receipts of sheep and lambs the market has firmed up very materially and practically all grades of fat stock are 25@50c higher than a week ago. Fat woolled lambs are selling at \$13.00@14.15, clipped lambs at \$12.40@13.10, yearlings at \$10.75@11.75, wethers at \$7.00@8.00 and ewes at \$4.25@7.25.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 8, 1922.

A supply of something over 40,000 was received in the cattle pens this week. For the most part, the offerings have been medium and common in quality and the tone of the market has reflected this condition on all classes except strictly good kinds. On the latter grades it is fully steady and choice to prime offerings would have brought as much during the week as at any time this year. There was nothing good enough, however, to sell above \$12.50. This was paid on several strings of yearling steers and one string of heavy

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bullocks. For the most part, however, the sales were registered at \$7.00@9.75 with a few of the near good kind selling at \$10.00@10.40. Outside of the strings which topped the market we have nothing good enough to go over \$11.00. We are drawing close to the end of the season on Oklahomas and Westerns. We had about fifty carloads this week which ranged in price from \$3.75@6.50, the lower-priced ones being of the clean-up variety.

In the butcher class the plain grass yearlings range from \$3.50@7.00, butcher cows \$3.50@5.00, real good beef cows \$5.50@6.00, canners and cutters \$2.25@3.25, weighty beef bulls \$4.25@4.75, bolognas \$3.50@4.50.

The hog receipts for the period are 70,000 and the quality fair to good. Outside of the first day of the period when an advance of 15@25c was made over the previous day, prices have held to a comparatively steady basis with a tendency towards a stronger tone and on pigs in the shipping weights, and in heavy butcher hogs there is an advance of 15@20c. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$8.40@8.60; good heavies, \$8.55@8.65; roughs, \$7.00@7.35; lights, \$8.40@8.50; pigs, \$8.75@8.85; bulk, \$8.40@8.55.

Sheep receipts approximate 8,000 for the week. The trend of prices is towards a higher basis both on aged stock and lambs. Our supply of matured muttons is limited and not sufficient for the demand. Handy weight ewes are bringing \$6.00@6.50, the plain and heavy ones around \$4.00. Best lambs are selling at \$14.00 with the bulk bringing \$13.25@14.00, fair grade and medium lambs \$12.00@13.00. Fed Texas wethers brought \$7.90 during the week and are still quoted at this figure, perhaps a little more for real good offerings.

ST. JOSEPH.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 7.

Cattle receipts for two days this week totaled around 7,000 head compared with 8,654 the same period last week. Supplies included only a fair showing of beef steers, all westerns and short-fed natives. Trade was not overly active but prices are about in line with last week's close. Short-feds sold in a range of \$6.50@9.40, and western grassers mostly \$5.50@6.50. Common grassers sold as low as \$3.50.

The moderate supply of butcher stock found a fair outlet at prices steady with last week's close. A few cows sold above \$5.00, but \$3.25@4.50 took bulk of good killers. Canners and cutters ranged \$2.00@3.00, with most canners \$2.00@2.25. Fed yearlings and heifers were scarce, best here being a load of 614-lb. heifers going at \$9.00. Other short-fed yearlings sold \$7.00@8.30. Grass heifers sold \$4.50@6.50. Bulls show no change for the period, \$2.75@4.25 taking all offerings. Calves held steady, tops holding at \$9.00.

Hog receipts for two days this week numbered around 9,500, against 12,000 the same period last week. With a light run at all points Monday, the market advanced 10@20c, tops advancing to \$8.30. With heavier receipts Tuesday, Monday's advance was all lost. Tops dropped back to \$8.10, and bulk of sales \$7.65@8.10.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were very light for the two days and values advanced on all classes. Lambs were all from native territory and show a gain of 50@75c for the period. Best natives sold up to \$13.75 and clipped fed westerns \$13.00@13.25. The market for aged sheep was active and prices advanced 25c. Choice light weight fed ewes sold at \$7.00 and 105-lb. Colorados made \$6.50. Odd lots of wethers sold at \$7.50 and yearlings \$11.00. No feeding or breeding stock was on sale.

SIoux CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 8, 1922.

The first suggestion of coming winter has started the annual cleanup process in pastures and around straw stacks and the market is getting its regular late fall showing of bovine riff-raff and tail-end stock. Also, more or less of farmers who took a few cattle to stalk fields and feed lots are becoming fidgety and are sending back a lot of alleged corn fed cattle that have not yet learned how to eat corn. In total supply, as to numbers, there is not much difference for this week as compared with last, but there is a lack of quality that makes a market look bad on paper.

(Continued on page 49.)

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, November 4, 1922, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,017	13,800	10,539
Swift & Co.	9,584	15,500	17,385
Morris & Co.	8,565	17,600	8,308
Wilson & Co.	8,083	11,900	7,045
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	938	7,900	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,652	8,400	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	2,164	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	6,100	hogs; Miller & Hart,	.....
6,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co.	6,700	hogs;	.....
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	6,400	hogs; Western Packing	.....
& Provision Co.	12,100	hogs; Roberts & Oake,	6,600
hogs; others,	16,500	hogs.	.....

KANSAS CITY.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,952	1,563	12,395
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	5,254	1,373	6,477
Fowler Pkg. Co.	4,436	.....	7,548
Morris & Co.	5,883	2,358	10,044
Swift & Co.	6,282	3,701	8,237
Wilson & Co.	5,967	977	7,015
Local butchers	600	124	799

OMAHA.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	13,842	3,107	3,472
Swift & Co.	5,577	3,590	6,303
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,904	5,707	7,548
Armour & Co.	4,934	5,935	7,721
Dold Packing Co.	1,574	3,857	.....
Wilson Packing Co.	294	.....	.....
Lincoln Packing Co.	301	.....	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	.....	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	2,530	.....
Others	19,506	.....	40,449

ST. LOUIS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,574	7,021	3,115
Swift & Co.	6,423	8,202	3,688
Morris & Co.	1,467	645	206
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,749	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	339	938	134
Hell Packing Co.	44	.....	.....
American Packing Co.	119	1,560	245
Krey Packing Co.	144	441	.....
Sartorius Prov. Co.	14	792	.....
Sieloff Packing Co.	139	936	51
East Side Packing Co.	509	.....	232
Butchers	26,905	20,109	3,080

SIoux CITY.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	2,004	62	5,740
Armour & Co.	1,768	18	5,167
Swift & Co.	904	539	1,725
Sacks	63	37	.....
Smith	34	5	.....
Local butchers	54	62	.....
Eastern packers	72	.....	4,343

ST. PAUL.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	6,819	5,488	27,442
Armour & Co.	4,287	3,058	20,135
Katz & Horn Pk. Co.	270	85	6,701
Hertz & Rifken	335	84	.....
King, R. J.	34	41	.....

ST. JOSEPH.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	3,503	1,013	11,146
Hammond Pkg. Co.	2,176	388	5,535
Morris & Co.	2,327	480	7,106
Others	4,404	1,095	5,418

OKLAHOMA CITY.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,553	503	2,666
Wilson & Co.	1,713	402	2,539
Other butchers	89	33	363

INDIANAPOLIS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kingman & Co.	1,833	300	20,878
Moore & Co.	.....	.....	4,564
Ind. Abat. Co.	1,134	57	3,838
Armour & Co.	209	7	4,436
Hilgenmeier Bros.	160	14	461
Brown Bros.	16	23	836
Schussler Pkg. Co.	6	264	.....
Meyer Pkg. Co.	.....	344	.....
Ind. Dressed Beef & Prov. Co.	7	11	446
Worm & Co.	107	.....	191
Eastern buyers	4,860	2,718	17,929
Miscellaneous	1,003	234	238

WICHITA.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,774	771	3,114
Dold Pkg. Co.	261	25	2,267
Local butchers	61	6	.....

DENVER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	813	1	1,768	2,972
Colo. Pkg. & Pr. Co.	645	103	1,416	931
Blaney-Murphy Co.	346	.....	1,021	.....
Miscellaneous	470	124	1,518	8,006

FORT WORTH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Packers	8,006	14,066	6,740	862
Others	6,468	6,611	5,322	2,420

*Week ending October 28.

MILWAUKEE.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Plankinton Pkg. Co.	1,486	5,417	12,115	1,474
Swift & Co.	67	.....	.....	.....
The Layton Co.	.....	.....	1,137	.....
R. Gunz & Co.	29	39	33	90
P. C. Gross & Bros.	104	.....	.....	.....
Butchers	205	289	116	104
Traders and others	593	55	18	6

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by markets for the week ending November 4, 1922, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Week ending Nov. 4.	Previous week.
Chicago	41,803	39,623	39,623
Kansas City	31,434	32,067	32,067
Omaha	52,932	52,932	52,932
St. Louis	44,426	47,189	47,189
Sioux City	4,920	5,230	5,230
St. Joseph	12,710	15,034	15,034
St. Paul	11,748	12,591	12,591
Oklahoma City	3,755	4,605	4,605
Indianapolis	9,329	7,949	7,949
Wichita	2,096	1,783	1,783
Cincinnati	.....	1,943	1,943
Denver	2,274	2,218	2,218
Fort Worth	.....	14,474	14,474

	Hogs.	Week ending Nov. 4.	Previous week.
Chicago	142,300	115,600	115,600
Kansas City	44,938	34,280	34,280
Omaha	25,600	34,164	34,164
St. Louis	40,744	53,192	53,192
Sioux City	15,780	16,881	16,881
St. Joseph	29,205	32,644	32,644
St. Paul	47,577	62,792	62,792
Oklahoma City	5,292	6,581	6,581
Indianapolis	54,802	57,187	57,187
Wichita	5,381	8,221	8,221
Cincinnati	.....	12,405	12,405
Denver	5,823	4,712	4,712
Fort Worth	.....	12,062	12,062

	Sheep.	Week ending Nov. 4.	Previous week.
Chicago	43,277	52,588	52,588
Kansas City	16,984	20,716	20,716
Omaha	65,493	66,285	66,285
St. Louis	10,751	9,989	9,989
Sioux City	4,052	4,310	4,310
St. Joseph	12,097	16,798	16,798
St. Paul	14,697	11,171	11,171
Oklahoma City	193	260	260
Indianapolis	4,419	3,134	3,134
Wichita	56	255	255
Denver	4,709	5,234	5,234
Cincinnati	.....	1,235	1,235
Fort Worth	.....	4,282	4,282

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Saturday, November 4, 1922:

	CATTLE.	Week end- ing Nov. 4.	Previous week.	Cor week.
Chicago	41,803	39,623	39,623	39,623
Kansas City	41,784	42,482	42,482	42,482
Omaha	21,493	18,634	12,968	12,968
East St. Louis	.....	23,607	7,692	7,692
St. Joseph	10,140	11,320	6,970	6,970
Sioux City	4,636	4,183	4,500	4,500
Cudahy	607	743	684	684
South St. Paul	.....	15,725	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,522	2,675	2,505	2,505
Indianapolis	2,487	3,004	1,840	1,840
Poston	2,979	2,484	.....	.....
N. Y. and Jersey City	11,325	11,319	10,990	10,990
Oklahoma City	4,693	5,402	.....	.....
Milwaukee	2,163	1,812	.....	.....

	HOGS.	Week end- ing Nov. 4.	Previous week.	Cor week.
Chicago	142,300	115,600	109,388	109,388
Kansas City	44,938	34,280	21,244	21,244
Omaha	22,223	31,384	19,519	19,519
East St. Louis	.....	44,668	29,846	29,846
St. Joseph	23,939	24,153	24,441	24,441
Sioux City	11,627	12,589	12,707	12,707
Cudahy	20,266	17,929	13,515	13,515
Cedar Rapids	.....	6,500	6,600	6,600
Ottumwa	12,415	12,778	809	809
South St. Paul	.....	53,000	34,400	34,400
Fort Worth	.....	62,000	.....	.....
Philadelphia	23,921	22,465	19,777	19,777
Indianapolis	21,650	25,185	28,551	28,551
Boston	13,223	12,418	.....	.....
N. Y. and Jersey City	59,115	59,423	39,484	39,484
Oklahoma City	5,292	6,581	2,700	2,700
Milwaukee	18,033	13,181	17,400	17,400
Cincinnati	.....	12,400	18,600	18,600

	SHEEP.	Week end- ing Nov. 4.	Previous week.	Cor week.
Chicago	43,277	52,588	68,108	68,108
Kansas City	16,984	20,716	12,914	12,914
Omaha	21,599	33,104	14,748	14,748
East St. Louis	.....	7,418	3,847	3,847
St. Joseph	9,617	10,851	10,289	10,289
Sioux City	4,051	4,322	7,764	7,764
Cudahy	289	370	526	526
South St. Paul	.....	20,563	.....	.....
Fort Worth	.....	7,892	.....	.....
Philadelphia	8,486	8,082	335	335
Indianapolis	949	1,176	45,091	45,091
Boston	7,475	8,772	.....	.....
N. Y. and Jersey City	44,345	53,887	.....	.....
Oklahoma City	193	260	.....	.....
Milwaukee	824	935	.....	.....

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES—Quiet and featureless. No business has transpired thus far this week, due to buyers' timidity regarding the future market, even on the well sold-up heavyweight goods. Operators are nervously watching the light cow situation. Killers do not seem to want to press for business, but on account of the growing stocks are ready to trade at reasonable rates for quantities involved. They say the initiative now rests with tanners. Small packer hides suffer from lack of attention on account of the apathy of buyers for the packer light cows. Native steers quoted at 22½@23c; inside about buyers' views. Texas and butts 20½@21c; Colorados 19½@20c; branded cows 16@16½c; heavy cows 21c; lights 18@18½c nominal; nat. bulls 17c; branded 14½@15c.

COUNTRY HIDES—A lack of interest is plainly manifest in the country hide situation. Tanners are seemingly uninterested in view of the timidity and nervousness regarding the packer light native hide situation. Most well informed traders consider the market as at least a cent off from peak levels of a month or so ago. Efforts of brokers to bring out offerings have not resulted in any sizeable lines being uncovered. Traders, therefore, appear to have reached a decision to wait and watch developments. All weight hides in the originating sections are quoted at 14@14½c delivered basis for business with most lots generally held at 14½@15c. Heavy steers are quoted at 15@16c nominal; heavy cows quoted 14@14½c; butts 14@14½c for business and paid with some earlier business in mixed quality down to 13½c. Some sellers continue to talk up to 15c for choice sections. Extremes are in less request than the butts and are quoted about top at 16c for business though held as high as 16½c. It is said to be possible to shade 16c for weights 25@50 lbs. and for some outside lots containing a few mixed quality goods. Branded country hides 12@13; country packers at 14@16c; bulls 12@12½c; country packers at 14½@15½c, and glue hides 8@9c asked with some calls noted.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES—Twin Cities sellers report little interest in the market. Offerings are moderate in size and quoted about 14@14½c for all weights with the outside generally asked; heavy hides quoted 14@14½c with the inside nearer the market for business. Lights last sold at 16c with earlier sales at 16½c. Bulls 12c; kipskins 15@17c; calfskins 16@18c for qualities; horse hides \$4.50@5.25.

CALF SKINS—Quiet. No business is passing in skins as far as can be learned. Tanners for the most part are well covered and sellers as a rule well sold up with nothing in the way of accumulations to worry them. In the face of this condition values are quoted unchanged. Packer skins quoted 23c; cities 22c; outside first salted goods 20@22c for descriptions; re-salted local cities are offered at 18½c; other cities 17@18c, and countries at 15@18c; deacons \$1.00@1.10; kipskins quoted at 22c last paid for packers and 21@21½c for cities; outside varieties range at 16@18c and countries at 14@16c nominal.

DRY HIDES—Western hides quoted 21@21½c asked for all weights.

HORSE HIDES—Good mixed quality hides of about 55 lbs. average sold again at \$5.00; fresh renderer hides are still priced at \$5.25@5.50 for descriptions; country lots command \$4.00@4.50 for qualities.

SHEEP PELTS—Strong on a basis of \$2.75, the last sale price for current sheep and lambs of packer slaughter. Extra heavy skins last topped \$3.50; shearlings \$1.12½; dry belts 28@30c; pickles \$5.00@6.25.

HOGSKINS—Country run 15@25c; rejects half; strips 6@6½c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—Bids of 22c were reported for city slaughter native steers and rejected. Sellers continue to demand the last sales basis and have only moderate parcels unsold. Spreads are held at 27c by the remaining unsold killer. Natives 22@22½c; butts 20@20½c; Colorados 19@19½c; cows 16@16½c last paid; bulls 16@16½c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES—Quietness is the ruling feature in eastern small packer hides. Buyers are watching developments and expect low prices to rule. All weight cows and steers are priced at 18c and better as a rule, while tanners consider 17½c peak levels in view of the uncertainty in packer light cows. Heavy steers alone last sold at 22c and are now quoted about 21½c. Bulls 15@15½c; brands 15@16c.

COUNTRY HIDES—A car of western all weights sold at 14c. Southern hides are called rather weak in tone. Carloads of extremes sold at 14½c free of ticks, grubs and brands, with kips in connection at 14½c. Boston buyers are watching developments rather than participating. Midwest extremes are available at 16½c and it is said bids at 16c would be considered by some shippers. Butts from the same section, while held at 15c, are believed available at 14½c or a shade lower. Boston tanners consider southern hide prices out of line with the rest of the list and the easing feeling is considered as affecting a readjustment. Offerings are a trifle more ample from that section. Northern varieties of extremes are priced at 15@15½c; tanners consider 15c a top value.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES—An easier situation is noted in frigorifico steers due to gradually mounting supplies and a lack of demand at the former levels. Five thousand Campanas and four thousand Las Palmas sold at \$58.375 and 8,000 Swift LaPlatas went at \$59.00. These prices represent declines from \$60.00@60.50, the last paid basis late last week and early in this period. Exchange is slightly changed and the American equivalents is not generally known at this time. It is believed the change represents at least half a cent decline, however. Unsold holdings continue moderately ample and demands have not been greatly enlarged by these recessions. Buyers are timid and nervous on account of the uncertainty in the domestic situation. Frigorifico type hides are suffering from lack of action and while no concessions are openly offered easier figures would be acceptable if bid. Saladero and washed mataderos cows and steers quoted 17½@18½c nominal. Spot hides remain quiet and unchanged.

CALFSKINS—Some inquiries noted and trades effected in N. Y. city skins. Three weights sold at \$1.55-2.50-3.50. Lights alone sold at \$1.50. Collectors report bids of \$1.50-2.50-3.50 basis for three weights. Some inquiry noted for 9/12's at \$3.55 alone. Outside skins are steady at \$1.15-1.40 basis. Untrimmed stock is slower to sell and quoted up to 22c asked for cities. Tanners' views are closer to 20c, as they have supplied their wants. Kipskins \$4.00@5.00.

U. S. HIDE STOCKS SUMMARY.

Following is a summary of the hide stocks in the United States on October 1, 1922, with comparisons, as reported on November 10 by the U. S. Bureau of the Census:

	Oct. 1, 1922.	Sept. 1, 1922.	Oct. 1, 1921.
Cattle (total), pieces.....	5,515,420	5,342,607	6,086,225
Packer, pieces.....	2,866,940	2,827,315	.....
Country, pieces.....	1,356,714	1,426,987	.....
Foreign, pieces.....	1,291,766	1,088,305	.....
Calf and kip, pieces.....	4,644,017	4,531,448	4,113,070
India tanned, pieces.....	46,354	70,971	201,864
Horse, etc, pieces.....	109,407	113,165	305,877
Fronts, pieces.....	93,940	75,516	.....
Butts, pieces.....	310,437	334,457	.....
Shanks, pieces.....	59,770	24,530	.....
Goat, etc, pieces.....	8,640,838	9,196,731	10,745,905
Cabrettas, pieces.....	810,088	662,534	791,110
Kangaroo, pieces.....	177,014	363,834	359,156
Sheep, etc., pieces.....	10,474,740	11,294,354	12,606,056
Hogskins, pounds.....	105,758	105,343	88,646
Hog strips, pounds.....	390,050	344,816	348,880
Deer and elk, pieces.....	186,701	177,659	215,872
Buffalo, pieces.....	156,296	164,625	170,077

GERMANS SHORT OF HIDES.

Decrease in the number of cattle slaughtered in Prussia during the months of April, May, and June, 1922, caused a notable decrease in the quantity of hides, as compared to the previous three months.

The supply of home hides and skins is much less, and German industry has been compelled to import considerable quantities of hides and skins. The increase in the value of foreign exchange in the last few months, however, has resulted in a continued falling off in the importation of raw hides and a sharp competition for home hides and skins.

This decrease in the supply, together with the money depreciation, is the principal reason for the present dearthness of raw products.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

(Special Report to the National Provisioner from J. F. Nicolas.)

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1922.—Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending Nov. 11, 1922, with comparisons, are as follows:

PACKER HIDES.			
	Week ending Nov. 11, '22.	Week ending Nov. 4, '22.	Cor. week, 1921.
Spready native steers.....	@26c	@26c	17½@18c
Heavy native steers.....	@23c	@23c	15@15½c
Heavy Texas steers.....	@21c	@21c	@15c
Heavy butt branded steers.....	@21c	@21c	14½@15c
Heavy Colorado steers.....	@20c	@20c	@14c
Ex-light Texas steers.....	@16½c	@16½c	@11c
Branded cows.....	@16½c	@16½c	@11c
Heavy native cows.....	@21c	@21c	14@14½c
Light native cows.....	@18½c	@18½c	@13c
Native bulls.....	@17c	@17c	7½@8c
Branded bulls.....	@14½c	@14½c	@7c
Calfskins.....	22½@23c	22@22c	18@19c
Kip.....	@22c	@21½c	16@17c
Stunks, regular.....	\$1.00@1.10	\$0.95@1.00	\$1.10@1.15
Stunks, hairless.....	\$0.85c	45@90c	35@70c
Light native butts, Colorado and Texas steers 1c per lb. less than heavies.			

CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.			
	Week ending Nov. 11, '22.	Week ending Nov. 4, '22.	Cor. week, 1921.
Natives, all weights.....	@18½c	@18½c	11½@12c
Bulls, natives.....	@15½c	@15½c	8@7c
Branded hides.....	@16c	@16c	7@8c
Calfskins.....	@22c	@22c	19@20c
Kip.....	@21c	@20c	15@16c
Light calf.....	\$1.50@1.60	\$1.15@1.25	\$1.25@1.30
Stunks, regular.....	\$0.90@1.00	\$0.90@1.00	\$0.90@1.00
Stunks, hairless.....	@70c	40@80c	30@60c

COUNTRY HIDES.			
	Week ending Nov. 11, '22.	Week ending Nov. 4, '22.	Cor. week, 1921.
Heavy steers.....	@15½c	@15½c	@9½c
Heavy cows.....	@14½c	@14½c	@9c
Butts.....	@14½c	@14½c	@8c
Extremes.....	@16½c	@16½c	11@12c
Bulls.....	@12½c	@12½c	@5½c
Branded.....	@13c	@13c	@12c
Calfskins.....	@19c	@19c	14@15c
Kip.....	@17c	@17c	12@13c
Light calf.....	\$1.20@1.30	\$1.20@1.30	\$1.15@1.25
Deacons.....	\$1.00@1.10	\$1.00@1.10	\$0.95@1.05
Stunks, regular.....	@60c	@60c	@70c
Stunks, hairless.....	@30c	@30c	@35c
Horsehides.....	\$4.50@5.00	\$4.50@5.00	\$2.50@3.00
Hogskins.....	@20c	@20c	@20c

Prices quoted are f. o. b. Chicago or Chicago freight equalized, for straight carloads or more to tanners. Dealers' price range ¼@2c per lb. less.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Walter S. Glore, president of the Danville Ice and Coal Co., Danville, Ill., was recently elected president of the National Association of Ice Industries.

The Mt. Vernon Ice & Cold Storage Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., are planning to make additions to their plant.

D. W. Sykes, Smithfield, Va., is planning to install a new refrigeration plant in his packing plant.

The Clermont Ice Factory, Clermont, Fla., is going to rebuild its plant at a cost of about \$20,000.

The McIntosh Utilities Co., McIntosh, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 with S. H. Gaitskill as president, and N. A. Russell as secretary-treasurer.

The company is considering the erection of a new ice and cold storage plant.

The Atlantic Ice & Coal Corporation, Athens, Ga., has plans for the erection of a new ice and cold storage plant.

The R. Inglis Manufacturing & Commission Co., Long Beach, Miss., is going to rebuild an ice plant which has been burned. L. Baker and others, Gaffney, S. C., are interested in the establishment of an ice plant.

The Commercial Club, West, Tex., is interested in the erection of a new ice plant.

REFRIGERATING MEN TO MEET.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers will be held in New York City on

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 4, 5 and 6, 1922.

The advisory committee of the National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering has extended an invitation to each member of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers to visit this exposition during December 7 to 13 at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, coming immediately after the annual meeting of the Association.

The exhibits will embrace every phase of the power field and will show the close relation of the engineer. There will be models of considerable educational value which will trace the development of power production and tell the story from the mine to the power lines.

Experts from many branches will be present to give desired information upon the products exhibited and a program of motion pictures comprising studies in mechanical engineering and combustion will be shown in a special auditorium. The exposition is designed to be of the utmost service to engineers.

BELGIAN FROZEN PORK IMPORT.

Several weeks ago, the Belgian Parliament passed a bill allowing the importation of frozen and refrigerated pork, according to American Vice-Consul Harold L. Smith at Antwerp.

However, before this law goes into effect an "Arrete Royale" must be issued. It is said that the Ministre d'Agriculture is greatly opposed to the law and that the "Arrete Royale" will not be issued.

It is a sort of "pocket veto." The Ministre d'Agriculture bases his objection on the fact that there is "trichinosis" in America and other countries that would export pork to Belgium, and that the Belgian government has no inspectors available to inspect imported pork for "trichinosis."

Meat dealers claim that this is simply a protectionist policy. Pork can only be imported from Holland at the present time, and there is not enough on the market. The result is that pork is very expensive, and retails at higher prices than any other meat except lamb. Before the war, pork was much cheaper than other meats.

FEDERAL MEAT TRADE MOVIE.

(Continued from page 23.)

and manufacturing pictures in Chicago and Omaha; and the shipping scenes in New York.

The part played by the two great merchant marines of Great Britain and America in the industry are symbolized by views showing the George Washington and the

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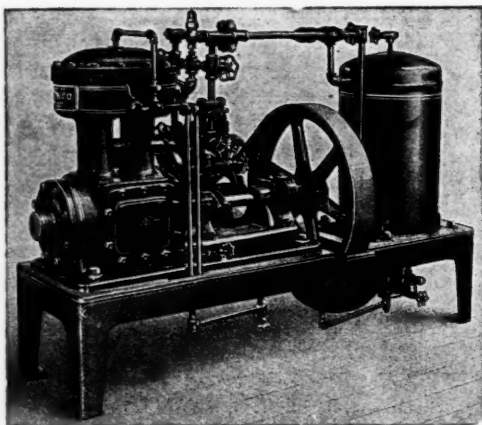
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Buffalo, N. Y. Minneapolis, Minn. Cincinnati, O. Columbus, O. Seattle, Wash.
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AMMONIA COMPRESSOR
IS USED IN THE VOGT
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MANUFACTURERS OF ICE AND REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT—DROP FORGED STEEL VALVES AND FITTINGS
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Your plant conditions demand either the Absorption or Compression type of refrigerating equipment. Let us aid you with our experience in selecting the machine which fits your requirements, assuring you the most efficient and economical service.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Booklet.

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SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:

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Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
New York—Roesler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 158 Tenth St.
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 24 Custom House St.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
San Francisco—Maillard & Schmiedell.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 47 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Majestic. The historical and country life features of the livestock industry are impressed with views of the old colonial homes of Gunston Hall in Virginia and Doughoregan Manor in Maryland. The present owners of these old colonial manors, Louis Hertle and Charles Carroll, 8th, of Carrollton, courteously permitted scenes to be made of these estates.

The section of the film dealing with the raising of hogs shows sanitary, sunlit tile houses, colony houses, self-feeding devices, clean pens, running water, and many of the other improved facilities now considered necessary by the best hog raisers.

Double and single deck livestock cars, sprinkling facilities for cooling and watering hogs in hot weather, modern sanitary pens at stockyards, and other features are displayed in scenes of more than ordinary interest. The views showing the pork-packing industry include dehairing; scraping, singeing, splitting, inspection, and cutting scenes; also pictures of the huge stocks in cure in both dry-salt and sweet-pickle cellars.

The thoroughness of American inspection is emphasized because of the care with which this work is done by the Bureau of Animal Industry for the protection of consumers both at home and abroad. A special scene shows the affixing of "The Little Purple Stamp, U. S. Inspected and Passed"—America's guaranty that the pork stamped is healthy and altogether wholesome for human food.

CZECHS LIKE U. S. HOGS.

The current calendar year will show a record volume of purchases of American lard and fat pork by Czechoslovakia, says Special Agent Dennis, in a cable to the Department of Commerce. The recent rapid trade expansion is due to the scarcity of butter and to the export embargo on Yugoslavian fat hogs, also to the strength of the currency of Czechoslovakia. Whereas before the war little or no fat pork, and less than 2,000 tons of lard were imported annually, the estimated purchases for the present year will exceed 100,000 tons of combined lard and fat pork.

American fat pork is being used in increasingly large quantities by laborers in the iron and coal mines, and by the loggers in the Slavian forests. The American lard is underselling that from Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia, and is actually being imported into the two latter countries which have heretofore been strong competitors as exporters of this product.

Prague importers report difficulty in filling orders for lard. The country's hog industry is unorganized and the native sides are deficient in fat. Barring the approaching let-up in demand incident to the killing season, traders should work for continued expansion in the American pork products trade.



Evidence of Merit

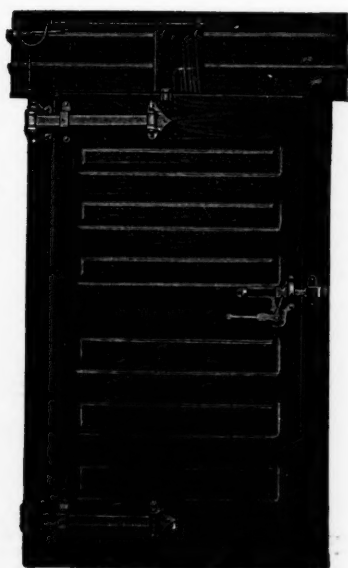
NO COMPANY can establish a record of selling approximately fifty per cent of all the refrigerating machinery sold annually in the United States unless there is merit in the product—merit of the kind that wins new customers and retains the confidence of the old ones.

Fair dealing, prompt service, furnishing apparatus that will fulfill the guarantees and by charging prices consistent with the quality of the product, all have helped to increase the sales of York Machinery and Apparatus.

Our thirty-six years of experience in building Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery of recognized worth, has enabled us to help others solve their refrigeration problems—we may be able to help you.

YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively
YORK PENNA.



JAMISON'S STANDARD TRACK DOOR

A powerfully constructed, thoroughly insulated Cold Storage Door for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

May we send you catalog 10?

Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.

Formerly
Jones Cold Storage Door Co.

Hagerstown, Maryland

U. S. A.

Notice of Change of Name

The Independent
Butchers Supply Co.

Announce

that they have changed their name to

The Independent
Casing & Supply Co.

This new name indicates more clearly
the scope of our business, as we are large

Importers, Exporters and Cleaners
of

Sausage Casings

as well as dealers in

Butchers' Supplies

Same Personnel—Same Address—Same Methods
NOTHING CHANGED BUT THE NAME

The Independent Casing & Supply Co.

3742 & 3744 So. Ashland Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

"BOSS" LIGHTNING EXPRESS.

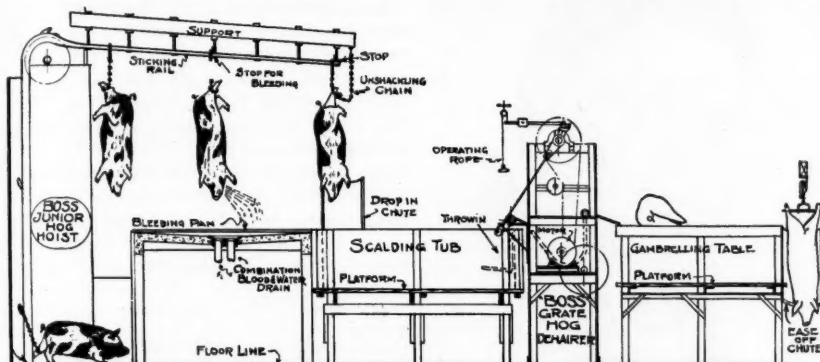
Friday, November 3, The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. expressed to John J. Kelly & Co., Brighton, Mass., a complete "BOSS" hog killing outfit to be erected and ready for operation on November 10, on which day a contract made by Mr. Kelly for killing hogs was to go into effect.

Vice-President John J. Dupps, Sr., of the Cincinnati firm, sold the outfit consisting of "BOSS" junior jerkless hog hoist, with motor, hog shackles bleeding rail, scalding tub, "BOSS" grate hog dehairer with motor,

Other departments in this plant showed that there was a like condition all through. This packer was gaining on labor and losing on finished packages.

Speed with accuracy is possible, but not on ordinary scales, for labor will not give the concentration necessary and they cannot be blamed either, as that is the main reason they are hired at just labor costs.

Such savings in eliminating waste through exact weighing have been made a special study by the Smith Scale Co., 95 West Gay street, Columbus, O. With their "exact weight" scales they are endeavoring



ELEVATION SHOWING COMPLETE "BOSS" HOG KILLING OUTFIT.

gambrelling table and rollers, as shown on accompanying illustration.

History also repeats itself here. Three years ago, in November, 1919, Mr. Dupps, Sr., sold Kelly & Co., a similar outfit which also was shipped by express and is in use in a different location.

EXACT WEIGHTS SAVE MONEY.

In most cases it is unnecessary to tell meat packers exactly what fractional ounces of inaccuracy stand for in weight unit packages.

The packer of meat products knows how close his net profit really is, as his own efficiency engineers usually give him figures covering the subject rather thoroughly. Usually the same efficiency engineer in his reports has more to do with the eliminating of labor charges, even though it is at the expense of weight inaccuracy in the finished packages.

To give an example of this line of reasoning and whether the thing pays in actual dollars, the following case is cited.

Recently a representative of a scale company was working in Kansas when an inquiry came to the factory in which a large packer expressed a desire for an examination of the weight condition of his packages, as he was not satisfied with the yield of several of his departments.

After an interview with the big boss the scale representative picked up several thousand packages of lard, sliced bacon, canned meat, dried beef and other meat products packed in units of from a few ounces to 70 lbs.

In the lard department one, two, three and five pound packages showed an average weight loss of 2½%. In this department there was an average of \$1,500.00 worth of lard handled every 10 hours, which would represent a money loss of \$37.50. In the report the scale company admitted that the packer was short two operators, on which his saving was possibly \$8.00 per day, but the shortage of labor was costing the difference of \$29.50 per day.

with success to eliminate these wastes that many manufacturers experience daily through inexact weights.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of York refrigerating machinery and equipment are reported by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., as follows:

The Lansdale Ice & Storage Co., Lansdale, Pa., have added to the York refrigerating equipment in their plant one 48½-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine, condensing side and a 33-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

Webster Co-operative Cold Storage, Inc., Webster, N. Y., one 30-ton and one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine, condensing side and 24,800 feet of 2-inch full weight direct expansion piping for miscellaneous storage rooms.

Boise Produce & Commission Co., Boise, Idaho, one 5½-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Independent Market, Ontario, Ore., one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Alder Market Co., Portland, Ore., one 16-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Andrews Brothers' Market, Cascade Locks, Ore., a 1½-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Grover Packing Co., Grand Junction, Colo., one 16-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

City of Port Arthur, abattoir, Port Arthur Tex., one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Oakland Provision Co., meat market, Oakland, Calif., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and condensing side.

Mandarin & Co., meat market, Stockton, Calif., one 5-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

San Luis Market, meat market, San Luis Obispo, Calif., one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Albert Koenig, meat market, Pike and Main streets, Covington, Ky., one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. E. Briley & Sons, meat market, Ames, Iowa, one 5-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fred Weisel, meat market, 70 Lexington avenue, Albany, N. Y., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Charles Brandt, meat market, 148 Bergenline avenue, Union Hill, N. J., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Pete Batsakis, ice cream manufacturer and confectioner, Traverse City, Mich., one 5-ton and one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

E. F. Donovan, meat market, 140 North Vermillion St., Danville, Ill., one 3-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. W. Schaub & Co., meat market, 4527 Broadway, Chicago, Ill., one 3-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Harry J. Mohr, meat market, Baltimore, Md., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Charles Zaroons, meat market, Norristown, Pa., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

S. S. McDonald, meat market, 445 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill., one 3-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Abbott & Wells, meat market, Urbana, Ill., one 5-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. A. Newman, meat market, 1369 East 53rd St., Chicago, Ill., one 3-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Cudahy Packing Co., Aurora, Ill., one 5-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Thomas J. Chlan, meat market, Lonsdale, Minn., one 3-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

S. Zajdowicz, meat market, 1317 West 51st Street, Chicago, Ill., one 3-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICE

INK
MEAT BRANDING
INK

HAY INK MFG. CO.
826-13th. St. Washington, D.C.

Chicago Section

A. L. Eberhart, manager, the Dold Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., was in Chicago this week.

W. J. Russell, head of Swift & Company's beef department, was in the East this week.

James Harris of the Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto, Canada, has been in Chicago this week.

C. H. Simonds, district superintendent, Swift & Company, Boston, Mass., has been in Chicago during the past week.

C. M. Coleman, manager, Swift & Company, Kensington market, Philadelphia, Pa., was in Chicago this past week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first four days of this week totaled 38,134 cattle, 8,084 calves, 115,946 hogs, and 30,921 sheep.

James Lawton, president of James Lawton & Co., well known provision firm of London and Liverpool, is making an extensive visit to the United States and will shortly visit Chicago.

John P. Hand, Bermuda representative of Wilson & Company, passed through Chicago recently on his way back to Bermuda after touring Canada and the greater part of the western states.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 4, for shipment sold out, ranged from 6.00 to 19.00 cents per pound, averaged 11.22 cents per pound.

Ray T. Williams, widely known for years in the packinghouse products field, is now occupying a suite of offices in the Webster building and conducting a packinghouse by-products brokerage business under the name of the Cudahy By-Products Co.

Charles W. Myers, advertising manager, Morris & Company, recently traveled 3,000 miles, from Maine to California, to deliver a thirty-minute address to an association of retailers, on "What Do People Want?" That was an average of 100 miles per minute of his address.



IRA LOEWENSTEIN,
President Superior Packing Co.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 4, 1922, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Past week.	Previous week.	Last year
Cured meats	15,628,000	15,262,000	16,823,000
Lard	13,535,000	11,860,000	11,715,000
Fresh meats	28,261,000	25,007,000	33,879,000
Pork	6,000	6,000	7,000
Canned meats	18,000	17,000	18,000

Dr. J. H. Whalen, supervisor of U. S. meat inspectors at Armour & Company, Union Stock Yards, for the past three years, has been transferred to the south circuit which includes a number of other packinghouses about the yards. Previous to his last assignment Dr. Whalen was in charge of inspection at Wilson & Company's plant.

John Calder, who has devoted the past three years to organizing and managing the industrial relations of Swift & Company in its various plants in the United States and Canada, as central office from Chicago, has returned to his practice as organization, management and industrial counsel, Lexington, Mass. Mr. Calder has been appointed adviser to Swift & Company.

START SUPERIOR PACKING CO.

Ira Loewenstein, H. R. Pearse and Emmet Cavanaugh, who recently organized the Superior Packing Co., 742-744 West 45th street, Chicago, are building a progressive boning house. Dealing in boneless meats for manufacturers of sausage, canned meats and dried beef the new company is finding that the east, especially New England, is a fertile field for boneless meats. In order to round up some of the organization, Mr. Loewenstein has recently gone east and will spend some time there.

All three of the promoters have had a long experience in the business. Mr. Loewenstein is proprietor of the S. Loewenstein & Son Fulton Market, which was established in 1877 by his father, and his own entry into the business dates back some 20 years.

Mr. Pearse has been identified with the local trade since 1900 and has been in charge for some years of the beef, veal and lamb departments of another Chicago packer. Mr. Cavanaugh has traveled over the whole country and has an extensive acquaintance in the meat trade.

The main business of the new company is specializing in boneless meats for sausage makers and in miscellaneous cuts for hotel and restaurant dealers, as well as looking after the needs of the retailer, both at home and abroad.

GREENLEAF'S FATHER DIES.

Lawrence N. Greenleaf, eighty-four years old, a Colorado pioneer, and father of Gardner Greenleaf, secretary of the Edwin C. Price Co., Chicago, died recently at his home in Denver. Arriving in Denver in 1860 he became one of the leading figures in business circles there, and retired only because of failing health in 1917.

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Consultation on Power and Operating Costs,
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2109 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
Provisions, Oils, Greases & Tallow
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Counselor At Law
15 Park Row New York

References

Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co. Austin Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.	Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.
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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WILLIAM M. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

U. S. CANADIAN CATTLE IMPORTS.

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)
Montreal, Nov. 7, 1922.

In spite of the Fordney Tariff Act and the loss which it has imposed upon Canadian cattle raisers, its effect may be eventually to raise prices in the United States to a point that will make it profitable for drovers and packers to import cattle from Canada. This is the opinion of several Canadian authorities. The reduction of the receipts of cattle by the markets of the United States can only result in the consumer paying higher prices for the domestic product. When the general level of prices adjusts itself to the new artificial conditions thus created, and the burden of the duty is transferred to the consumer, the demand for Canadian cattle will doubtless return.

The following tables show the seasonal fluctuations in the value of cattle and beef exported during the last three years. The peak of Canada's export trade in cattle and in beef occurred in the last quarters of 1918-1919 respectively. From 1919 until the early autumn of this year the volume of cattle exports, while subject to regular seasonal fluctuations, gradually settled down to a general lower level.

The recent phenomenal increase being, of course, largely due to the desire of both Canadian producer and American consumer to take advantage of the situation before the Fordney tariff came into effect. Except for revivals during the last quarter of the year, beef exports have declined steadily since the peak was reached in 1919.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN CATTLE, 1920-1922.

Three months ending	1920.	1921.	1922.
March—			
No.	47,070	29,774	10,981
Value	\$ 4,040,742	\$ 1,891,134	\$ 548,148
June—			
No.	30,582	37,397	14,805
Value	\$ 1,359,680	\$ 1,614,598	\$ 608,644
September—			
No.	83,290	46,367	117,513
Value	\$ 6,806,936	\$ 2,521,144	\$ 6,412,116
December—			
No.	142,514	118,759	.....
Value	\$10,135,141	\$ 3,854,161	.....

Total for Year—

No.	303,456	232,267	.....
Value	\$22,402,490	\$ 8,881,037	.....

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BEEF, 1920-1922.*

Three months ending	1920.	1921.	1922.
March—			
Cwt.	199,945	75,459	36,823
Value	\$ 3,506,621	\$ 1,135,090	\$ 401,160
June—			
Cwt.	155,974	63,670	57,498
Value	\$ 2,830,051	\$ 820,834	\$ 655,447
September—			
Cwt.	114,992	58,366	63,215
Value	\$ 1,792,586	\$ 698,600	\$ 687,056
December—			
Cwt.	173,290	121,785	.....
Value	\$ 2,573,571	\$ 1,302,756	.....
Total for Year—			
Cwt.	644,120	319,289	.....
Value	\$10,702,829	\$ 3,957,280	.....

*Estimated.

LIFTS CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

(Staff Correspondence of National Provisioner.)

Montreal, P. O., November 6, 1922.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, announced today the terms of the agreement with the British Government under which the embargo on cattle will be removed. The agreement is subject to the approval of the British Parliament.

The main features of this agreement are:

1. Cattle not capable of breeding are subject to three days' quarantine before shipment, and daily inspection on voyage, and must be accompanied by certificate of health before leaving the point of shipment.

2. Cattle capable of breeding are subject to the foregoing regulation and in addition must be tested for tuberculosis within one month of shipment.

3. The three day quarantine may be observed either at initial point of shipment, in rail transit, or at point of ocean embarkation at the option of the shipper.

4. Reciprocal terms is one of the features of the agreement.

These terms, which were cabled from England, may require some modification when the full text of the agreement arrives by mail.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week ago and a year ago are reported as follows by the Markets of Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending November 2, 1922:

CATTLE.						
	Sales—			Top price good steers (1,000-1,200 lbs.)		
	Week ending Nov. 2, 1921.	Same week Nov. 2, 1921.	Week ending Oct. 26.	Week ending Nov. 2, 1921.	Same week Nov. 2, 1921.	Week ending Oct. 26.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	8,575	7,654	10,143	\$7.00	\$6.10	\$7.60
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,486	1,087	803	5.50	5.75	5.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,372	1,452	959	5.50	5.75	5.50
Winnipeg	9,085	8,902	15,025	6.00	5.00	5.00
Calgary	3,223	3,714	2,950	4.40	4.25	4.40
Edmonton	3,690	1,800	3,831	4.25	4.00	4.25
Prince Albert	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Jaw	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tot. cattle	27,501	24,699	33,711			

CALVES.						
	Sales—			Top price good calves		
	Week	Same	Week	Week	Same	Week
	ending	week	ending	ending	week	ending
	Nov. 2.	1921.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	1921.	Oct. 26.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,360	1,069	1,477	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$13.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	676	1,008	767	10.50	10.00	10.00
Montreal (E. End)	2,194	720	1,852	10.50	10.00	10.00
Winnipeg	1,176	1,326	2,408	5.50	5.00	5.50
Calgary	779	727	826	4.00	5.00	3.75
Edmonton	419	72	472	4.00	4.00	4.00
Prince Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Jaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tot. calves	6,064	5,012	7,802			

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending November 2, 1922, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales—			Top price select bacon		
	Week ending Nov. 2,	Same week, 1921.	Week ending Oct. 26,	Week ending Nov. 2,	Same week, 1921.	Week ending Oct. 26,
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,275	8,212	7,073	\$11.05	\$ 9.25	\$10.85
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	3,165	2,069	2,160	11.75	9.50	11.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,795	1,475	1,383	11.75	9.50	11.50
Winnipeg	2,833	3,713	2,010	10.34	10.75	9.35
Calgary	1,986	1,465	1,434	8.25	9.90	8.25
Edmonton	2,561	710	764	9.90	9.00	9.00
Prince Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Jaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tot. hogs	18,635	15,646	14,824			

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending November 2, 1922, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture as follows:

	Sales—			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending Nov. 2,	Same week, 1921.	Week ending Oct. 26,	Week ending Nov. 2,	Same week, 1921.	Week ending Oct. 26,
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	10,546	12,747	11,827	\$ 3.00	\$8.75	\$13.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	2,368	4,935	4,515	12.50	8.00	12.00
Montreal (E. End)	4,963	1,412	2,299	12.50	8.00	12.00
Winnipeg	2,135	1,575	1,738	11.00	8.00	11.00
Calgary	1,105	6,208	1,374	10.25	7.25	10.25
Edmonton	836	237	636	10.00	7.00	10.00
Prince Albert	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Jaw	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tot. sheep	21,953	27,114	22,299			

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

With a considerable carryover of fresh meats from last week's business in the hands of all classes of dealers, and continued dull wholesale and retail trade, prices in general showed further decline. Warm weather and the election may have had some influence in curtailing trade, but the drop in prices was the result of burdensome supplies. Exceptions were the strong and unevenly higher market on lamb, and the better grades of steer beef at New York.

Aside from a comparatively few steers of choice and good grades, of which there were scarcely enough to fill requirements, the beef market was decidedly slumpy on both steers and cows. Receipts of steers were somewhat less than last week, but supplies were abundant of all kinds, the bulk were of medium and common grades, and sales unevenly 50c to \$1 below last Friday's quotations.

At New York choice steers ranged 50c to \$1, receipts of cows were only moderate, but greater than the demand, although they sold somewhat better than the poorer grades of steers. Prices at the close were mostly 50c to \$1 lower than last Friday. The supply of bulls was light, but demand was limited, and the market had a weak undertone. Kosher beef ruled generally firm to higher, prices showing a gain of around \$2 at Boston and \$3.50 to \$5 at New York, while Philadelphia was unchanged. New York hides and ribs from Kosher cattle were weak to \$1 lower.

The demand for veal at Boston was fairly well maintained throughout the week, while at New York and Philadelphia, demand was poor. Prices at New York were very uneven and showed declines ranging from \$2 to \$4. Some veal was frozen at Philadelphia, with late prices ruling \$2 to \$3 lower than last Friday.

While the lamb market was weak, and declining at Boston and Philadelphia, prices at New York strengthened late on Wednesday at that market, low offerings were taken freely with the result that a slight shortage became evident and prices advanced \$1 to \$3. Receipts at other markets were moderate, but the carryover from last week made supplies excessive, due to the slow trade. Prices at the close were \$1 to \$3 lower than last Friday.

Heavy fat mutton constituted the bulk of receipts. Demand was slow, and while supplies were not excessive, concessions were necessary in order to move stock. Prices at the close were about \$1 lower at Boston and New York, and \$2 to \$3 lower at Philadelphia.

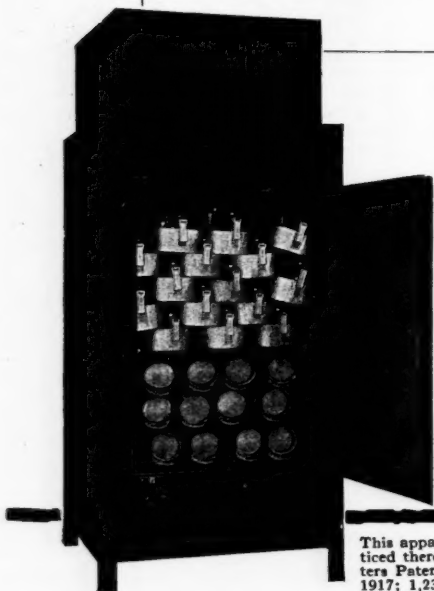
All averages of pork loins were sold on a weak and declining market, while other fresh cuts were somewhat more steady. Loins carried over from last week's business sold considerably lower than fresh offerings. Heavy loins, being relatively scarce showed less change than light and medium averages. As compared with a week ago, Boston is \$1 to \$4 lower, New York \$1 to \$3 lower and Philadelphia \$4 to \$5 lower on loins. Picnic butts and shoulders declined unevenly 50c to \$3.

Boston is closing steady, on veal and choice steers with other beef, lamb, mutton and pork weak, veal and mutton will be cleaned up, while there will be a carryover of all other classes. New York is closing firm on better grades of steers, lamb and pork cuts, with other beef and veal weak, and mutton about steady. Some beef and small stock will be carried on track. Philadelphia is closing weak on all classes, broken lots of beef will probably be cleaned up. Some cars of beef unloaded today will be carried over, and there will probably be a light to moderate carryover of other classes.

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3. Cuts down labor cost.
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causes an excessive shrinkage, but has a decided tendency to soak out the flavor of the ham.

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CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, November 9, 1922, with comparisons, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Week ending Nov. 9, 1922.	Previous week.	Cor. week, 1921.
Armour & Co.	9,800	12,700	14,200
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	5,800	7,700	8,000
Swift & Co.	8,300	12,200	11,900
G. H. Hammond & Co.	5,000	7,300	6,500
Morris & Co.	16,000	11,000	10,600
Wilson & Co.	8,600	10,000	8,400
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	6,400	5,600	7,000
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	12,500	10,900	21,000
Roberts & Onke.	6,100	5,800	6,000
Miller & Hart.	5,300	5,000	5,000
Independent Packing Co.	7,200	5,600	5,300
Brennan Packing Co.	6,200	6,200	5,100
Wm. Davies Co.	4,300	3,700	.....
Agar Packing Co.	4,200	2,900	.....
Others	11,200	9,100	8,700
Total	96,900	115,700	117,700

MEAT SUPPLIES AT NEW YORK.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending November 4, 1922, with comparisons as follows:

	Week ending Nov. 4, 1922.	Week ending Oct. 28, 1922.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	8,709	9,534
Cows, carcasses	955	704
Bulls, carcasses	243	365
Veal, carcasses	14,155	9,712
Lamb, carcasses	26,714	25,135
Mutton, carcasses	7,697	6,321
Beef cuts, lbs.	143,343	87,195
Pork cuts, lbs.	1,167,628	1,076,413
Local slaughter, Federal inspection:		
Cattle	11,325	11,319
Calves	12,712	13,245
Hogs	59,115	59,423
Sheep	44,345	53,887

MEAT SUPPLIES AT BOSTON.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughter under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending November 4, 1922, with comparisons:

	Week ending Nov. 4, 1922.	Week ending Oct. 28, 1922.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,889	3,866
Cows, carcasses	1,708	1,496
Bulls, carcasses	56	179
Veal, carcasses	1,236	803
Lamb, carcasses	13,383	13,736
Mutton, carcasses	761	1,053
Pork, lbs.	247,698	163,396
Local slaughter:		
Cattle, carcasses	2,979	2,484
Calves, carcasses	3,020	2,844
Hogs, carcasses	13,223	12,418
Sheep, carcasses	7,475	8,772

AUSTRALIAN MEAT TRADE MOVE.

(Staff Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

Montreal, Nov. 7, 1922.—A scheme is under consideration which is designed to revolutionize the Australian meat trade with Great Britain and provide employment for 14,000 British shipyard workers, throughout the coming winter. The plan provides for the construction of eight ships of 5,000 tons each for the purpose of bringing Australian chilled meat to this country by a quicker route than at present.

The company concerned in the project has had tenders from Continental shipbuilders £85,000 lower per vessel than the lowest British tender, but the Board of Trade commercial department has interested itself in the matter, and it is probable that revised tenders will permit of the work being done in British shipyards.

The object of the company is to ship meat from King's Sound, Western Australia, instead of from the east coast of Australia, as is done at present. With this new arrangement the shipping of chilled meat, instead of frozen meat will be profitable, it is claimed, as the sea voyage will occupy only 24 days.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending November 4, 1922, with comparisons:

	Week ending Nov. 4, 1922.	Week ending Oct. 28, 1922.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,761	3,460
Cows, carcasses	422	298
Bulls, carcasses	7	2
Veal, carcasses	1,459	1,409
Lamb, carcasses	6,039	7,453
Mutton, carcasses	2,059	2,493
Pork, lbs.	283,145	260,328
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	2,522	2,675
Calves	2,159	2,487
Hogs	23,921	22,493
Sheep	8,486	8,082

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MEAT SUPPLIES IN OCTOBER.

Receipts at nine leading livestock markets for the month of October, 1922, with comparisons for October, 1921, are officially reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	347,634	50,606	604,505	468,767
Kansas City	375,837	104,791	243,773	193,474
Omaha	215,680	27,706	153,588	356,147
St. Louis	156,289	50,994	295,819	53,861
St. Joseph	79,453	10,829	94,652	40,163
St. Paul	74,579	21,010	94,738	74,360
St. Paul	139,039	40,570	241,739	105,137
Denver	98,300	14,541	23,599	521,685
Wichita	37,114	18,153	39,139	17,481

Total, October, 1922 1,523,925 348,260 1,837,552 2,352,760

Total, October, 1921 1,108,269 241,819 1,621,761 1,556,535

Receipts at nine leading livestock markets for the ten months' period ending October, 1922, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,552,278	659,486	6,426,170	3,224,526
Kansas City	1,991,721	429,872	2,066,249	1,355,156
Omaha	1,360,235	108,521	2,382,498	2,133,504
St. Louis	833,513	299,177	2,845,741	556,054
St. Joseph	582,538	46,863	1,552,230	169,490
St. Paul	454,926	79,831	1,593,736	616,676
St. Paul	730,222	382,410	1,853,685	367,813
Denver	462,432	52,461	327,584	1,359,402
Wichita	237,759	58,431	454,230	73,995

Total, 10 mos., 1922 9,231,624 2,110,852 19,502,121 9,876,616

Total, 10 mos., 1921 7,350,026 1,696,578 17,979,676 10,415,283

Slaughters at eight leading centers for October, 1922, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	231,054	52,008	504,272	258,583
Kansas City	130,897	43,555	183,577	88,010
Omaha	68,173	4,780	94,638	140,058
St. Louis	21,068	5,068	55,294	15,123
St. Joseph	37,100	9,289	118,223	45,706
St. Paul	46,893	37,799	206,055	47,755
St. Paul	10,448	1,152	20,585	24,821
Denver	7,813	3,257	34,019	638

Total, October, 1922 553,384 152,408 1,210,263 620,794

Total, October, 1921 461,680 115,070 994,290 805,315

Slaughters at six leading centers for the ten months' period ending October, 1922, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,713,724	421,490	4,935,593	2,227,293
Kansas City	885,622	250,082	1,573,665	851,945
Omaha	751,032	29,107	1,806,587	1,412,331
St. Louis	213,799	34,249	977,975	116,504
St. Joseph	270,939	55,179	1,301,008	486,578
Denver	91,100	12,081	510,035	141,120

Total 10 mos., 1922 3,926,216 1,003,088 10,905,013 5,235,771

Total 10 mos., 1921 3,477,495 929,070 10,655,964 6,464,538

SIOUX CITY LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 40.)

As to the few lots of fully fat corn cattle coming the market is holding around steady. Short feds and warmed ups are selling irregularly in a wide range of prices and the Lord has not yet produced the man who can say whether or not the market is higher or lower on them. Butcher grades of the stock have continued to sell about steady, but here, as in steers, the supply is infected with fall cleanup stock that has only a peddling outlet at irregular prices. Some rangers are still coming; feeder grades of steers are 25 to 50 cents lower than a week ago while the she stock is going to butchers and the canner trade at around old prices. Best fed steers here this week sold at 12.50, heavy weight, fat but not smooth steers topped at 12.00; fair to good grades of fed beefs, all weights, 10.50 to 11.50; ordinary offerings just above short feds 9.50 to 10.25; short feds and warmed ups 7.00 to 9.00, a few grass beefs around 6.00, bulk close to 5.00; good feeders 7.50 for fancy, bulk 6.00 to 6.75; yearling stockers 6.00 to 7.00, common to fair grades stockers and feeders 4.00 to 5.75; best fat grass heifers 6.00, bulk butcher heifers 5.00 to 5.50, best grass cows 5.00 to 5.50, bulk 4.00 to 5.00, stock calves up to 7.50, veals up to 9.50; canner cows 2.25 to 2.75, bulks 3.00 to 3.75 for bulk.

It is the lightest period of the year for hog receipts and this market is running true to form. Supplies are about the smallest of the year. The last spring pig crop is beginning to move and this is cutting down average weight very materially, a decrease

of around 30 pounds per head being noted within a short time. With a record of less than 12,000 head for the first half of this week there is very little change in the market, although a slightly better undertone is observed in the last couple of days. Price range has narrowed down materially. Light and medium butchers are selling in the same range at this time with 8.05 the top today and bulk of the light and medium weight butchers at 7.90 to 8.00, mixed and heavy of fair to good quality 7.30 to 7.65, common heavy 7.00 to 7.30, pigs 7.50 to 8.50, the latter price for very choice light weights.

The sheep market is showing good strong tone with prices holding to very high levels. Fat native lambs up to 14.05 with strings of good fat ones at 13.75 to 14.00, heavy grades 11.50 to 13.00, fat light ewes 7.10 for top; few feeders coming 12.00 paid for three doubles of ordinary quality. Only about 5,000 sheep here first half of this week.

ST. PAUL.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Minn. Dept. of Agriculture.)

South St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8, 1922.

About 16,500 cattle were marketed here up to mid-week, or a decrease of about 4,500 compared with same period a week ago. However, the market has failed to respond in any marked degree to the lighter receipts, values being for the most part steady to strong compared with a week ago.

A few good and choice dryfeds are still being included in local marketings and are finding a ready outlet at prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$11.00, the latter price topping the past week's trade. Some very good grass-fat beefs, mostly Dakotas and Montanas, were marketed here during the past week, small lots selling up to \$8.00 with best load lots \$7.00 to \$7.60, and bulk from \$7.00 down to \$5.50. A few of the commonest kinds of grass-fat beefs suitable for straight carcass beef purposes are selling from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Canner and cutter steers are selling to packers at \$2.50 to \$4.50.

A few shortfed heifers are selling from \$6.00 to \$7.00, with best load lots of grass-fat heifers \$5.25 to \$6.00, and best load lots of grass-fat cows \$4.75 to \$5.25. Bulk of grass-fat she stock continues to move at \$3.00 to \$4.00 on a draggy market.

Canners and cutters are selling within a narrow price range of \$2.25 to \$2.75, an occasional old "shell" \$2.00. Prices of bologna bulls ranged from \$3.00 to \$3.75, with the bulk under \$3.50.

Current values of veal calves are largely steady with a week ago, best lights selling today largely at \$7.75 to \$8.25, seconds mostly \$4.50 to \$5.00. Wiener calves are going from \$2.25 to \$2.75.

With hog receipts here this week to date totaling about 31,000 showing a decrease of around 12,000 compared with same period a week ago and with a fairly healthy demand for current supplies on the part of packers and shippers, the market has recovered some of the losses noted the week previous. Bulk of all light and butcher hogs, many of these carrying a sprinkling of good smooth packing sows averaging around 300 pounds sold today from \$8.00 to \$8.10 or fully 50c higher than a week ago. Heavier packing sows, selling today largely at \$7.25 to \$7.50, were also fully 50c higher for the period. Killers are taking liberal numbers of pigs, about 3,400 being shipped out last week. Bulk of all pigs sold today at \$8.50.

Medium to good native lambs sold to packers today largely at \$13.50, a few \$13.75 or about \$1.00 higher than a week ago. Heavy sorts are quotable around \$12.00 or better, culls mostly around \$8.50. Fat ewes are strong to around 50c higher for the week, lighter weights selling largely at \$6.75 today, one load of 105-pound averages \$7.00, heavy ewes \$5.00 to \$6.00.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	8,000	3,000
Kansas City	4,000	4,500	1,000
Omaha	500	2,500	3,000
St. Louis	1,000	4,000	500
St. Joseph	500	3,500	500
St. Paul	1,000	2,500	500
St. Paul	600	2,300	1,800
Oklahoma City	500	400	.....
Fort Worth	800	300	.....
Milwaukee	200	800	100
Denver	1,000	800	14,500
Louisville	500	1,500	.....
Wichita	300	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	400	5,000	200
Pittsburgh	200	6,500	300
Cincinnati	200	3,100	100
Buffalo	400	3,000	600
Cleveland	300	4,000	700
Nashville, Tenn.	300	1,200	.....
Toronto	300	200	500

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	28,000	34,000	21,000
Kansas City	28,000	10,000	5,000
Omaha	11,000	5,000	14,000
St. Louis	11,000	12,500	1,000
St. Joseph	4,000	3,500	2,500
St. Paul	5,000	2,000	3,500
St. Paul	10,000	10,000	5,000
Oklahoma City	2,300	.....	.....
Fort Worth	4,000	2,200	1,000
Milwaukee	500	1,000	100
Denver	4,000	500	24,000
Louisville	2,500	2,300	.....
Wichita	3,000	1,400	.....
Indianapolis	800	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,600	9,500	1,800
Cincinnati	2,500	7,000	400
Buffalo	3,000	15,000	9,000
Cleveland	1,300	6,500	1,600
Nashville, Tenn.	1,300	1,000	.....
Toronto	3,000	800	4,000

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	38,000	11,000
Kansas City	15,000	11,000	3,000
Omaha	8,000	4,000	12,000
St. Louis	7,000	16,000	1,500
St. Joseph	3,000	4,000	2,000
St. Paul	2,500	3,000	2,500
St. Paul	3,500	13,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,700	400	.....
Fort Worth	1,900	1,200	.....
Milwaukee	800	5,000	500
Denver	2,400	1,100	.....
Louisville	400	1,500	.....
Wichita	500	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	600	7,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	.....
Cincinnati	400	4,000	500
Buffalo	300	6,000	2,000
Cleveland	300	2,500	600
Nashville, Tenn.	300	2,000	.....
Toronto	3,000	1,000	1,300

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	22,000	20,000
Kansas City	12,000	12,000	6,000
Omaha	7,000	4,000	10,500
St. Louis	6,500	13,500	2,500
St. Joseph	3,000	7,000	2,500
St. Paul	3,500	2,500	1,500
St. Paul	3,000	9,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,200	500
Fort Worth	2,500	1,200	500
Milwaukee	400	2,000	.....
Denver	3,200	300	28,000
Louisville	400	2,000	.....
Wichita	400	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	800	12,000	400
Pittsburgh	100	2,500	300
Buffalo	100	2,500	.....
Cleveland	400	5,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,300	.....
Toronto	800	1,200	800

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	33,000	17,000
Kansas City	7,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	4,700	5,500	13,500
St. Louis	3,000	12,500	1,500
St. Joseph	1,500	6,500	2,500
St. Paul	2,000	3,500	1,800
St. Paul	7,000	16,000	2,500
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	1,500	2,500
Milwaukee	700	4,500	400
Denver	2,400	1,400	6,700
Indianapolis	800	13,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	4,000	300
Buffalo	600	6,000	200
Cincinnati .....	.....	1,800	1,000

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1922.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,500	25,000	15,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	8,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,000	12,000	500
St. Joseph	700	5,500	2,500
St. Paul	1,000	3,000	500
St. Paul	4,800	9,000	3,000
Oklahoma City	800	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	3,000	1,200	1,500
Milwaukee	300	2,000	.....
Denver	1,400	200	20,000
Indianapolis	600	12,000	600
Pittsburgh	100	6,000	1,000
Buffalo	1,100	6,000	600
Cincinnati	200	6,400	5,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Following are the receipts for the week ending Saturday, November 4, 1922:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	3,987	8,904	13,534	32,433
New York	1,632	2,462	26,699	3,734
Central Union	3,569	1,870	280	13,783
Total for week	23,890	12,936	40,513	48,950
Previous week	11,594	14,613	40,388	55,425
Two weeks ago	9,537	10,920	31,953	43,994

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 30.....	33,580	3,808	36,344	38,351
Tuesday, Oct. 31.....	15,263	3,612	39,687	21,542
Wednesday, Nov. 1.....	14,839	1,775	19,079	21,800
Thursday, Nov. 2.....	12,751	2,877	33,230	13,455
Friday, Nov. 3.....	4,210	929	23,255	5,895
Saturday, Nov. 4.....	2,500	400	8,000	3,000

Total for week.....	83,143	13,401	159,635	104,023
Previous week.....	84,373	15,040	134,254	87,629
Year ago.....	52,982	12,187	148,715	97,443
Two years ago.....	70,701	10,702	91,219	90,493

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 30.....	5,839	145	4,066	5,387
Tuesday, Oct. 31.....	5,755	409	4,983	10,853
Wednesday, Nov. 1.....	6,514	205	2,478	15,887
Thursday, Nov. 2.....	6,446	111	3,038	13,998
Friday, Nov. 3.....	4,330	339	5,205	3,423
Saturday, Nov. 4.....	1,000	50	2,500	4,000

Total for week.....	29,884	1,253	23,170	53,448
Previous week.....	30,812	2,438	23,471	36,936
Year ago.....	20,233	761	39,225	29,335
Two years ago.....	26,322	1,835	26,429	25,774

Receipts at Chicago for the year to November 4, 1922, with comparisons:

	1922.	1921.
Cattle.....	2,586,246	2,333,428
Calves.....	665,344	650,142
Hogs.....	6,508,236	6,619,986
Sheep.....	5,268,474	4,074,312

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending November 4.....	576,000	23,623,000
Previous week.....	583,000	
Cor. week, 1921.....	487,000	23,630,000
Cor. week, 1920.....	358,000	23,440,000
Cor. week, 1919.....	539,000	25,776,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	514,000	25,307,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	453,000	21,429,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	670,000	24,831,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	589,000	21,817,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	339,000	19,349,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending November 4, 1922, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Nov. 4.....	311,000	423,000	253,000
Previous week.....	345,000	421,000	274,000
1921.....	197,000	370,000	217,000
1920.....	223,000	250,000	243,000
1919.....	352,000	394,000	368,000
1918.....	376,000	314,000	353,000
1917.....	335,000	351,000	292,000
1916.....	208,000	500,000	224,000
1915.....	229,000	427,000	286,000
1914.....	138,000	287,000	197,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to November 4, 1922, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1922.....	9,110,000	18,927,000	8,553,000
1921.....	7,730,000	18,280,000	10,251,000
1920.....	8,732,000	18,597,000	9,491,000
1919.....	10,162,000	20,946,000	12,193,000
1918.....	10,890,000	20,508,000	10,340,000
1917.....	9,398,000	17,420,000	8,598,000
1916.....	7,772,000	20,129,000	9,947,000
1915.....	6,885,000	16,441,000	9,480,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending November 4, 1922:

	This week.
Armour & Co.....	13,800
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	7,900
Swift & Co.....	13,500
G. H. Hammond Co.....	8,400
Morris & Co.....	17,600
Wilson & Co.....	11,900
Royd-Lunham & Co.....	6,400
Western Packing & Provision Co.....	12,100
Roberts & Oak.....	6,800
Miller & Hart.....	6,000
Independent Packing & Provision Co.....	6,700
Brennan Packing Co.....	6,100
William Davies Co.....	6,800
Others.....	16,500

Total.....	142,300
Previous week.....	115,600
Year ago.....	105,200
Two years ago.....	69,900
Three years ago.....	147,600

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Nov. 4.....	\$10.30	\$ 8.20	\$ 6.65	\$13.40
Previous week.....	10.90	8.65	6.80	14.05
Year ago.....	7.70	7.60	4.60	8.80
Cor. week, 1920.....	13.40	13.50	6.90	12.65
Cor. week, 1919.....	15.50	14.75	7.60	14.40
Cor. week, 1918.....	14.40	17.85	10.00	15.35
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.00	16.80	10.75	16.25
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.30	9.65	8.00	11.05
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.80	6.80	5.90	9.00
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.35	8.00	4.60	7.45
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	7.76	4.05	7.15
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.65	6.47	3.50	5.95

Average, 1911-1921 ..\$10.40 \$10.90 \$ 6.60 \$10.75

Prices at Chicago, Thursday, November 9:
CATTLE.

Beef Steers:	
Med. and heavy wt. (1,100 lbs. up)—	
Choice and prime.....	\$11.75@13.50
Good.....	9.50@11.75
Medium.....	7.25@ 9.50
Common.....	5.50@ 7.25
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—	
Choice and prime.....	11.00@13.35
Good.....	9.35@11.60
Medium.....	7.10@ 9.35
Common.....	5.40@ 7.10
Butcher Cattle:	
Helpers, common choice.....	4.60@10.50
Cows, common choice.....	3.50@ 8.00
Bulls, Bologna and beef.....	3.60@ 6.50
Canners and Cutters:	
Cows and heifers.....	2.50@ 3.50
Canner steers.....	3.00@ 3.75
Veal Calves:	
Light and med. weight, med. good and choice.....	8.50@10.75
Heavy weight, common choice.....	3.00@ 7.70

HOGS.

Top.....	\$ 8.65
Bulk of sales.....	8.10@ 8.65
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), med. choice.....	8.30@ 8.65
Med. weight (200-250 lbs.), med. choice.....	8.45@ 8.60
Light weight (150-200 lbs.), com. choice.....	8.35@ 8.50
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. choice.....	8.35@ 8.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth.....	7.70@ 8.15
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough.....	7.25@ 7.80
Killing pigs (130 lbs. down), med. choice.....	8.40@ 8.60

SHEEP.

Lambs (85 lbs. down), medium prime.....	\$13.25@15.00
Culls and common.....	9.00@13.00
Yearling wethers.....	9.75@13.25
Wethers, medium prime.....	6.75@ 9.75
Ewes, medium choice.....	4.50@ 8.00
Culls and common.....	2.75@ 4.75
Feeding lambs, medium choice.....	12.25@14.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Official Board of Trade Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
No trading.....				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	\$ 9.70	\$ 9.85	\$ 9.70	\$ 9.85
Mar.....	9.90	10.05	9.90	10.00
May.....	10.02½	10.17½	10.02½	10.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	9.75	9.87½	9.75	9.87½

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
No trading.....				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	9.97½	9.97½	9.82½	9.82½
Mar.....	10.00	10.07½	10.00	10.00
May.....	10.30	10.32½	10.15	10.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	9.87½	9.95	9.87½	9.95

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922.

Holiday—No market.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
No trading.....				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	9.85	9.97½	9.77½	9.95
Mar.....	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10
May.....	10.10	10.30	10.10	10.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	9.87½	9.95	9.87½	9.95

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
No trading.....				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	9.95	9.97½	9.90	9.95
March.....	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
May.....	10.30	10.30	10.25	10.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	9.97½	9.97½	9.90	9.90

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1922.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
No trading.....				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.....	10.25	10.40	10.25	10.30
Dec.....	5.95-9.97½	10.10	9.95	10.05
Jan.....	10.20	10.25	10.20	10.22½
March.....	10.30-32½	10.45	10.27½	10.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	9.95			9.95

ASHTON TO AID LIVESTOCK.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture, has called John Ashton as livestock field representative of the Board in the farmers' institute and bulletin service. Mr. Ashton was until October 1, associate editor of the Breeders' Gazette. The program of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture is for Mr. Ashton to gather and write a bulletin for each separate breed of beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, and the leading breeds of horses, also a bulletin on mules. These bulletins will be handsomely illustrated, the series as planned being the most ambitious and complete ever attempted by any State authority.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 2.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	32	30	22
Rib roast, light end.....	40	34	24
Chucks roast.....	22	20	14
Steaks, round.....	35	34	25
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	46	42	30
Steaks, porterhouse.....	62	50	32
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	15
Beef stew, chuck.....	18	15	14
Corned briskets, boneless.....	22	20	18
Corned plates.....	12	10	10
Corned rumps, boneless.....	25	22	18

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters.....	42	30
Legs.....	45	38
Stew.....	20	15
Chops, shoulder.....	30	25
Chops, rib and loin.....	50	35

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	..
Stew.....	15	..
Shoulders.....	20	..
Chops, rib and loin.....	35	..

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	26	@27
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	25	@26
Loins, whole, 12 to 14.....	23	@24
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	22	@23
Chops.....	22	@23
Shoulders.....	18	@18
Butts.....	14	@14
Spare ribs.....	14	@14
Hocks.....	15	@15
Leaf lard, unrendered.....	12	@12

Veal.

Hindquarters.....	27	@35
Forequarters.....	13	@18
Legs.....	30	@40
Breasts.....	12½	@18
Shoulders.....	18	@25
Cutlets.....	18	@45
Rib and loin chops.....	18	@40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@ 4
Shop fat.....	@ 2
Bones, per 100 lbs.....	@50
Calf skins.....	@18
Kips.....	@14
Deacons.....	@18

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Sacks.
Double refined saltpetre, gran.....	6¾	6¾
Crystals.....	7¾	7¾
Double refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads.....	4¾	4¾
Less than carloads, granulated.....	4¾	4¾
Crystals.....	5¾	5¾
Keps, 100@130 lbs., 1c more.....		

Boric acid, in carloads, powdered, in bbls.....	11½	11
Crystal to powdered, in bbls. in 5-ton lots or more.....	11½	11½
In bbls. in less than 5-ton lots.....	12	11½
Borax, carloads, powdered, in bbls.....	5½	5½
In ton lots, gran. or powdered, in bbls.....	5½	5½

Sugar—

Raw sugar, 96 basis, 3c Cuba, duty paid.....	@ 5¾
Second sugar, 90 basis.....	@ 5¼
Syrup, testing 63 to 65 combined sucrose and invert.....	@23
Standard, granulated, f. o. b. refinery (less 2 per cent).....	@ 7.00
Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans (less 2 per cent).....	@ 6.80
White clarified, f. o. b., New Orleans (net).....	@ 6¾
Yellow clarified, f. o. b., New Orleans (net).....	@ 6¼

Salt—

Granulated, car lots, per ton, f. o. b., Chicago, bulk	\$ 9.8
Medium, car lots, per ton, f. o. b., Chicago, bulk	11.3
Rock, car lots, per ton, f. o. b., Chicago	7.3

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	Week ending Nov. 11	Cor. week, 1921.
Prime native steers.....	17 @ 18½	18 @ 19
Good native steers.....	15 @ 16	17 @ 18
Medium steers.....	12 @ 14	10 @ 16
Heifers, good.....	12 @ 16	10 @ 18
Cows.....	6 @ 11	7 @ 11
Hind quarters, choice.....	23½ @ 24	25 @ 26
Fore quarters, choice.....	12½ @ 13	12 @ 12

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins No. 1.....	@ 42	@ 30
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@ 32	@ 28
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@ 40	@ 38
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@ 30	@ 25
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@ 28	@ 24
Cow Loins.....	11 @ 20	13 @ 21
Cow Short Loins.....	20 @ 30	18½ @ 25½
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	10 @ 16	10 @ 15
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 34	@ 22
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 26	@ 19
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 22	@ 17
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 16	@ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 10	@ 9
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 15	@ 12
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 14	@ 8
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 11½	@ 10
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 10	@ 8
Cow Rounds.....	8½ @ 12	9 @ 9½
Cow Chucks.....	6½ @ 8½	@ 8
Steer Plates.....	@ 8½	@ 7½
Medium Plates.....	@ 8	@ 7½
Briskets, No. 1.....	@ 15	@ 16
Briskets, No. 2.....	@ 12	@ 12
Steer Navel Ends.....	@ 6½	@ 5
Cow Navel Ends.....	4½ @ 5	@ 4½
Fore Shanks.....	@ 4½	@ 4½
Hind Shanks.....	@ 3½	@ 4
Rolls.....	18 @ 20	@ 18
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	@ 60	@ 55
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	@ 45	@ 45
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@ 12	@ 12
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@ 30	@ 30
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@ 26	@ 28
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	12 @ 17	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 65	@ 75
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 60	@ 70
Rump Butts.....	18 @ 20	@ 17
Flank Steaks.....	@ 17	@ 20
Blank Chunks.....	6 @ 8	@ 8
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 13	@ 15
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 8	@ 8
Trimnings.....	@ 8	@ 8

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	7½ @ 9	7 @ 9
Hearts.....	6 @ 6½	3½ @ 6
Tongues.....	28 @ 30	25 @ 30
Sweetbreads.....	36 @ 40	27 @ 30
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	6 @ 8	6 @ 10
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 4	@ 5
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@ 6½	@ 5
Livers.....	6½ @ 9	8½ @ 10
Kidneys, per lb.....	9½ @ 10	@ 8

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	16 @ 16½	17 @ 18
Good Carcass.....	10 @ 11	13 @ 16
Good Saddles.....	18 @ 25	18 @ 25
Good Backs.....	10 @ 13	10 @ 15
Medium Backs.....	4 @ 6	6 @ 7

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	8 @ 8	7 @ 9½
Sweetbreads.....	35 @ 68	54 @ 60
Calf Livers.....	26 @ 32	29 @ 38

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	@ 26	@ 20
Medium Lambs.....	@ 22	@ 18
Choice Saddles.....	@ 25	@ 20
Medium Saddles.....	@ 27	@ 23
Choice Fores.....	@ 24	@ 15
Medium Fores.....	@ 22	@ 14
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@ 23	@ 30
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 18	@ 18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 25	@ 28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@ 10	@ 7
Light Sheep.....	@ 14	@ 10
Heavy Saddles.....	@ 12	@ 9
Light Saddles.....	@ 18	@ 12½
Heavy Fores.....	@ 8	@ 8
Light Fores.....	@ 10	@ 8
Mutton Legs.....	@ 20	@ 15
Mutton Loins.....	@ 12	@ 10
Mutton Stew.....	@ 8½	@ 5
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 8	@ 15
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	19 @ 20	@ 14
Pork Loins.....	@ 20	@ 15
Leaf Lard.....	@ 12	@ 10½
Tenderloin.....	@ 25	@ 20
Spare Ribs.....	@ 13	@ 12
Butts.....	@ 17	@ 13
Hocks.....	@ 13	@ 10
Trimnings.....	@ 13½	@ 9
Extra lean trimmings.....	15 @ 15½	@ 14
Tails.....	@ 9	@ 9
Snouts.....	@ 9	@ 7
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 5	@ 7
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 7	@ 7
Blade Bones.....	@ 12½	@ 9
Meat.....	@ 12½	@ 12
Check Meat.....	@ 10	@ 8½
Hog Livers, per lb.....	5 @ 5½	4 @ 6
Neck Bones.....	@ 4	@ 4
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 14	@ 11½
Pork Hearts.....	@ 8½	@ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 8	@ 5½
Pork Tongues.....	@ 17	@ 12
Slip Bones.....	@ 9	@ 9
Tail Bones.....	@ 8	@ 9
Brains.....	9 @ 10	@ 11
Back Fat.....	@ 12	@ 12
Hams.....	@ 19	@ 19
Calas.....	11½ @ 13	@ 11
Bellies.....	@ 21	@ 16

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons.....	@ 22
Country style sausage, fresh, in link.....	@ 18
Country style sausage, fresh, in bulk.....	@ 14
Country style sausage, smoked.....	@ 17
Mixed sausage, fresh.....	@ 13
Frankfurts in pork casings.....	@ 13
Frankfurts in sheep casings.....	@ 15
Bologna in beef bungs, choice.....	@ 14
Bologna in beef middles, choice.....	@ 14
Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice.....	@ 14
Liver sausage in hog bungs.....	@ 16
Liver sausage in beef rounds.....	@ 10
Head cheese.....	@ 11
New England luncheon specialty.....	@ 12
Liberty luncheon specialty.....	@ 12
Minced luncheon specialty.....	@ 14
Tongue sausage.....	@ 19
Blood sausage.....	@ 14
Polish sausage.....	@ 14
Souse.....	@ 14

DRY SAUSAGE.

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs.....	@ 49
Cervelat, new condition, in hog bungs.....	@ 15
Cervelat, new condition, in beef middles.....	@ 15
Thuringer Cervelat.....	@ 20
Farmer.....	@ 22
Holsteiner.....	@ 22
B. C. Salami, choice, in hog bungs.....	@ 43
Milano salami, choice, in hog bungs.....	@ 43
B. C. Salami, new condition.....	@ 10
Prissas, choice, in hog middles.....	@ 28
Genoa style salami.....	@ 51
Peperoni.....	@ 52
Mortadella.....	@ 47
Capricola.....	@ 41
Italian style hams.....	@ 41
Virginia style hams.....	@ 41

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	6.75
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	6.50
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	7.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	6.00
Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	6.50
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.50
Smoked link sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	6.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.00

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

(F. O. B. CHICAGO.)

Beef rounds, domestic, per set.....	.31
Beef rounds, export, 225 sets, per set.....	.33
Beef rounds, export, 140 sets, per set.....	.38
Beef middles, per set.....	1.20
Beef bungs, No. 1, per piece.....	.28
Beef bungs, No. 2, per piece.....	.18
Beef weasands, No. 1, per piece.....	.17
Beef weasands, No. 2, per piece.....	.17
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	1.10
Beef bladders, medium, per doz.....	1.60
Beef bladders, large, per doz.....	1.00
Hog casings, medium, f. o. b.....	1.00
Hog middles, with cap, per set.....	.17
Hog middles, without cap, per set.....	.17
Hog bungs, export.....	.23
Hog bungs, large.....	.13
Hog bungs, medium.....	.08
Hog bungs, narrow.....	.03½
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	.07
Imported sheep casings, extra wide.....	15.00
Imported sheep casings, medium wide.....	14.00
Imported sheep casings, medium.....	14.00

VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	14.00
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	16.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	18.00
Pork feet, 200-lb. barrel.....	14.00
Pork tongues, 200-lb. barrel.....	45.00
Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	48.00
Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	48.00

CANNED MEATS.

	No. ¼	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef.....	\$ 2.35	\$ 4.00	\$ 13.00	
Roast beef.....	2.35	4.50	15.00	
Roast mutton.....	2.40	4.50	16.50	
Sliced dried beef.....	2.50	4.50		
Ox tongue, whole.....		17.50	56.00	
Lunch tongue.....	2.50	4.25	8.75	35.00
Corned beef hash.....	1.50	2.75	4.25	
Hamburger steaks with onions.....	1.50	2.25	4.25	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.15	2.25	4.15	
Veal loaf, medium size.....	2.00			
Chili con carne with, or without, beans.....		1.25		
Potted meats.....	.80			

BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

Mess pork, regular.....	26.50
Family back pork, 20 to 34 pieces.....	28.50
Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	29.00
Clear pork back, 40 to 50 pieces.....	27.00
Clear pork back, 50 to 60 pieces.....	24.00
Clear plate pork, 20 to 35 pieces.....	22.50
Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	21.50
Bean pork.....	22.00
Brisket pork.....	25.50
Plate beef.....	13.50
Extra plate beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	14.50

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	@ 19
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@ 20
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2½ lbs.....	@ 19½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.....	@ 16
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@ 20

DRY SALT MEATS.

Extra short clears.....	@ 11½
Extra short ribs.....	@ 11½
Short clear middles, 60 avg.....	@ 11½
Clear bellies, 14@16 lbs.....	@ 15½
Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs.....	@ 14½
Clear bellies, 20@25 lbs.....	@ 13

Clear bellies, 25@30 lbs.....	@ 12½
Rib bellies, 20@25 lbs.....	@ 13
Clear bellies, 25@30 lbs.....	@ 12½
Fat backs, 10@12 lbs.....	@ 9½
Fat backs, 12@14 lbs.....	@ 10
Fat backs, 14@16 lbs.....	@ 11
Regular plates.....	@ 10½
Butts.....	@ 8½

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Regular hams, fancy, 14@16 lbs.....	@ 23
Skinned hams, fancy, 16@18 lbs.....	@ 22½
Standard regular hams, 12@16 lbs.....	@ 20½
Picnics, 6@8 lbs.....	@ 15½
Breakfast bacon, fancy, 6@8 lbs.....	@ 34
Standard bacon, 6@8 lbs.....	@ 28½
Standard bacon, 8@12 lbs.....	25½ @ 28½
Standard bacon, 12@14 lbs.....	@ 28½
Standard bacon strips, 6@7 lbs.....	@ 26
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@ 33
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@ 34
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@ 37
Picnics, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@ 20
Picnics, skinned, surplus fat off, smoked.....	@ 21
Loin roll.....	@ 39

FERTILIZERS.

	Per unit.
Ground dried blood.....	\$ 4.65 @ 4.75
Unground and crushed blood.....	4.40 @ 4.50
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	4.25 @ 4.35
Hoofmeal.....	3.25 @ 3.35
Ground tankage, 10 to 11%.....	4.35 @ 4.50
Ground tankage, 6½ to 9%.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Crushed and unground tankage.....	3.25 @ 3.85
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	24.00 @ 28.00
Ground steamed bone, per ton.....	23.00 @ 25.00
Unground steamed bone.....	17.00 @ 19.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns.....	\$225.00 @ 250.00
No. 2 horns.....	175.00 @ 200.00
No. 3 horns.....	75.00 @ 125.00
Hoofs, black and striped.....	50.00 @ 55.00
Hoofs, white.....	85.00 @ 90.00
Grinding hoofs.....	40.00 @ 42.00
Round shin bones, heavies.....	120.00 @ 135.00
Round shin bones, lights.....	105.00 @ 115.00
Flat shin bones, heavies.....	105.00 @ 115.00
Flat shin bones, lights.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Thigh bones, heavies.....	120.00 @ 125.00
Thigh bones, lights.....	115.00 @ 120.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	37.00 @ 38.50

Note—Foregoing horns, hoofs and bones must be assorted, free from grease spots and cracks, hard and clean uniform as to cut and weight, packed in double bags and carload lots.

LARD (Unrefined).

Prime steam, cash tierces.....	@ 10.75
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 10.50
Leaf, raw.....	@ 11
Neutral lard.....	12½ @ 13

LARD (Refined).

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	11½ @ 12
Pure lard.....	11½ @ 12½
Compound.....	11½ @ 11½
Barrels, ¾ over tierces; half barrels, ¾ over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¾ to 1c over tierces.....	

OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

Oleo oil, extra.....	11 @ 11½
Oleo stock.....	9½ @ 10
Prime No. 1 oleo oil.....	9½ @ 9½
Prime No. 2 oleo stock.....	8½ @ 9
No. 3 oleo oil.....	8½ @ 9
Prime oleo stearine, edible.....	11 @ 11½
No. 2 oleo stearine, edible.....	8½ @ 9

TALLOW AND GREASES.

Edible tallow.....	8½ @ 8½
Choice country tallow.....	8½ @ 8½
Packers' prime, loose tallow.....	8 @ 8½
Packers' No. 1 loose tallow.....	7½ @ 8
Packers' No. 2 tallow.....	6½ @ 6½
White, "A" grease.....	8½ @ 8½
White, "A" grease.....	8 @ 8½
Yellow grease, 10 to 15 per cent acid.....	7½ @ 7½
Yellow grease, 15 to 30 per cent acid.....	6½ @ 6½
Brown grease.....	6½ @ 6½
Crackling grease.....	6½ @ 7½
Bone, naptha extracted.....	6 @ 6½
House.....	6½ @ 6½
Garbage grease, loose.....	5½ @ 6

VEGETABLE OILS.

Cottonseed oil—white, deodorized, in bbls. 10 @ 10½	
Yellow, deodorized, in bbls.....	9½ @ 10
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	8½ @ 9
P. S. Y., soap grade, loose.....	8½ @ 8½
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 65%, f. o. b.....	4.55 @ 4.65
Linseed oil, loose, per gal.....	.75 @ .85
Corn oil, loose.....	@ 8
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. N. Y.....	@ 9
Cocconut oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	7½ @ 7½

ANIMAL OILS.

Prime lard oil.....	14	@14½
Extra winter strained lard oil.....	12½	@13
Extra lard oil.....	12	@12½
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	11½	@12
No. 1 lard oil.....	10½	@11
No. 2 lard oil.....	10½	@10½
Pure neatsfoot oil.....	12	@12½
Extra neatsfoot oil.....	11½	@12
No. 1 neatsfoot oil.....	10½	@11
Acidless tallow oil.....	10½	@11

Retail Section

Oklahoma Retailers for Closer Organization

Plans for a stronger retail meat dealers' organization at Oklahoma City, Okla., are being considered and district meetings are to be conducted throughout the state as a result of action taken at the semi-annual convention of the Oklahoma Meat Dealers Association, which was held recently at El Reno. The convention was presided over by President T. G. Parks of Tulsa, and great interest has been shown in the forward movement and in the closer organization project. W. R. Fry and C. J. Perry were appointed to organize the retailers on a wider footing. Oklahoma City was selected as the next place of meeting in May, 1923.

That the Oklahoma retailers are energetically going to put into effect the most up-to-date methods is clear from the subjects discussed at the convention. These included the following: Simplified accounting system for meat markets, standardization of cuts, how to meet chain store competition, collective buying and other topics.

Secretary George Wymore of Oklahoma City sounded a progressive note in urging stronger organization. He spoke in part as follows:

"The war taught us that the meat industry entered another stage of development, that previous events and conditions called for a more elaborate organization. The retail butchers, as well as the packers, recognize this, hence the organization of the Institute of American Meat Packers and various meat councils all over the country, so they could bring about unity of industrial purpose that would foster and encourage greater co-operation among the various branches of the industry, from the producers of livestock to the retail distributors of the finished product.

"Great progress has been made by the United Master Butchers of America, the meat councils and the Institute of American Meat Packers and great public benefits have accrued by establishing co-operation with the government. The Institute, along with other organizations, more than two years ago gave generous co-operation to the national and local officials in handling the so-called high-cost-of-living activities of the federal government. I refer particularly to the fore-quarter campaign.

Campaigns Have Lasting Effect.

"The impetus of that campaign is still felt more vigorously today after the lapse of several years. Publicity given then as to the value and economy of fore-quarter meat stirred constructive discussions and efforts that have not yet ceased. And we are all forced to admit that through these efforts of our organizations there is a better appreciation of fore-quarter cuts.

"The consumer is getting more for his or her meat dollar, and the retailer has effected an economy through elimination of avoidable waste and shrinkage caused by slow turnover.

"The retailer's store is an admirable place to give the consumer accurate information about the whole industry and its product, correct data about meat and its preparation, etc. A product can be sold in greater quantities and varieties if its uses are better understood. For example, if everybody knew how to play a piano, more pianos would be sold.

"A great many housewives do not know the use of meats. Their knowledge is limited to steaks, roasts and chops. The retailer can extend the housewife's cooking knowledge of meats, thereby increasing her interest, and larger purchases follow. Other ways to help include posters furnished by meat councils, introduction of meat courses in public and trade schools, and films made of demonstrations and shown."

S. E. KANSAS RETAILERS ELECT.

Practical problems of the retailer were the chief features of the recent district meeting of the southeastern retailers of the Kansas Retail Butchers' Association held at Chanute, Kans. Among the speakers were Bruce Maquire, who spoke on shop equipment and salesmanship; S. B. Elledge, on sausage making; Emile Gamba, on slaughtering methods; Dr. S. J. Crumline, on the winter butcher; Senator Watkins, on the value of organization to the retail butchers, and A. A. Cain, representing Wilson & Company, Kansas City, on the relations of the packer and retailer.

At the closing session the meeting elected Charles Beck of Pittsburg as district chairman.

The retailers who were present at the meeting were as follows: Joe L. Brown, El Dorado; Fred Garland, Wellington; Sam M. Ellis, Neodesha; John W. Lapham, Chanute; Emile Gamba, Osage City; Ed Brierton, Gridley; A. L. Pullins, Council Grove; W. S. Barnes, Chanute; A. A. Cain, Kansas City; P. Peterson, Kansas City; Walter P. Gray, Chanute; O. H. Barnes, Chanute; Bruce Maguire, Ft. Scott; L. C. Stimler, McCine; J. A. Frazier, Iola; G. C. Menzer, Iola; Carl Hansen, Iola; E. B. Green, Chanute; C. K. Bach, Kansas City; D. Fogleman, Cherryvale; F. L. Brothers, Cherryvale; F. M. Watkins, Cherryvale; C. W. Graves, Neodesha; G. S. Landreth, Cherryvale; H. E. Simpson, Neodesha; G. W. Kendall, Cherryvale; D. F. Johnson, Independence; J. W. Goodell, Independence; S. B. Elledge, Parsons; Earl Wertz, Chanute; L. J. Schmidt, Iola; S. A. Wilson; A. W. Peper, Humboldt; F. W. Guest, Humboldt; E. C. Majors, Michigan Valley; Charles Huggin, Coffeyville; J. J. Eckart, Humboldt; F. B. Briggs, Pittsburg; C. E. Beck, Pittsburg; C. N. Gambrell, Kansas City; Ed Cook, LeRoy; John M. Vincent, Girard; S. J. Crumline, Topeka; V. J. Kiouss, LeRoy; Geo. B. Briggs, Pittsburg; O. R. Brown, Garnett; J. W. Cramer, Chanute.

CAL. COUNCIL AND CHEAPER CUTS.

The Meat Council of the San Francisco Bay District, Cal., is joining in the nationwide pushing of the cheaper cuts of meats on the part of the meat councils of the country. People who have believed that the only part of an animal that is fit to eat is the "choice cut" are learning a lesson at the California National Livestock Show, where a skilled cook in a special booth is making delicious dishes of meat that many housewives would be ashamed to buy.

This booth, maintained by the Meat Council of the San Francisco Bay District,

is educative in its aims, which are household economy and an intelligent use of meat. People complain of the high cost of meat, the council states, because they all bid for a small part of the carcass, rejecting the remainder, which is quite as high in nutritive value and of quite as good flavor.

Speaking of the aims of the campaign, which is part of a nation-wide movement, Ernest Schaeffle, city manager of the council, said recently that the prosperity of five-stock men, packers and retailers can be attained only through rendering better service to the public.

The Meat Council, according to Manager Schaeffle, is the medium through which the "story of meat" will be told the public, and through which the story of the buyer will be interpreted to the dealers.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Wm. Tauber has opened a meat market at Neenah, Wis.

John Porea has opened a meat market at Warren, Ohio.

H. D. Still has opened a meat market at Prineville, Ore.

Day & Co. have opened a meat market at Jackson, Tenn.

William Weis has opened a meat market at Maysville, Ky.

N. W. Reid is arranging to open a meat market at Alva, Okla.

A meat market was opened at Ingomar, Mont., by Al. Weydert.

John T. Burger will open a meat market at Hagerstown, Md.

The Swisher meat market has been opened at Hoppeston, Ill.

P. R. Baker has opened the "Baker's Market" at DeLand, Fla.

Meek & Meek have engaged in the meat business at Crenola, Kans.

A community meat market has been started at Enterprise, Ore.

Harry H. Warner is opening a new meat market at Wenatchee, Wash.

A. R. Brown is about to open a new meat market at Ashland, Ore.

Jack Hill has purchased the Grandview meat market, Grandview, Wash.

Elmer Curry is about to engage in the meat business at Primrose, Neb.

The L. H. Powell meat market, Vinita, Okla., has been damaged by fire.

Vic DePiper is the new proprietor of the Taunton, Minn., meat market.

The Sanitary grocery store at Streator, Ill., has added a meat department.

Joe Seiders sold his meat market at Lone Rock, Wis., to Henry Moore.

Jas. Grigware of Nespelem has opened a meat market at Wenatchee, Wash.

Ben Roubicek has purchased the Leui Bros. meat market at Comstock, Neb.

Dick Clatfelder and Jim Gillespey have opened a meat market at Wallowa, Ore.

A. V. and J. F. Francis are about to engage in the meat business at McCook, Neb.

Adolph Schuck of Philsen, Wis., has opened a meat market at Kewaunee, Wis.

George Johnson has sold his meat market at Cotesfield, Nebr., to Theo. Madsen.

A meat market has been opened in the East End Hotel building at Lutonia, Ohio.

A. E. McCann, formerly of Mason City, has opened a meat market at Anselmo, Neb.

Philip Aduschefsky has opened a kosher meat market at 76 Crown street, Kingston, N. Y.

Lonnie Westfall of Reedy, W. Va., has

opened a meat market at Southside, W. Va.

Joe Walker and John Robertine have opened a new meat market at Renton, Wash.

The Gebhart Block Cash market has been opened by W. E. Cochran at Decatur, Ill.

The Central meat market of Rinesmith & Todd, Jackson, Neb., has been damaged by fire.

W. A. Bennett has disposed of the City meat market, Alta Vista, Kans., to T. A. Roberts.

Bryon & Guilds have opened a meat market in the Paul Swan building, Washington, Kans.

Robert Butcher will open a meat department in connection with his store at Ojibway, Wis.

J. H. Miller & Co. recently opened a meat market in the Kenner building, Graysville, Ill.

T. K. Sheetz has opened a meat market in the Harrison Hardware building at New England, N. D.

A meat department has been added to the Kyle Bros. grocery store and bakery at Peoria, Ill.

H. C. Titus, Eldorado, Kans., has purchased the Peoples grocery and market from J. R. Moss.

Fire recently destroyed the Elk Street market at Buffalo, N. Y. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Oscar Isaacson has leased the Scott building, Hardy, Neb., and will move his meat market there.

H. Z. Diller has sold his butcher shop at Diller, Neb., to Herman Peters, formerly of Lanham, Kans.

B. Schmidt of Elgin has purchased the Mathew Heslin meat market at 4 North State street, Elgin, Ill.

The stock of the Buehler Bros. store, 297 Third street, Milwaukee, Wis., was recently destroyed by fire.

Ed. Neil will conduct a meat market at the home of his father, Tom Neil, West avenue, E., Lewiston, Ill.

The Fossett Brothers' meat market at Illiopolis, Ill., has been sold to William Hunter of Buffalo, N. Y.

I. Sebertson of Milford, Ia., has purchased the Faulkner & Boots meat market in the Wilsey building.

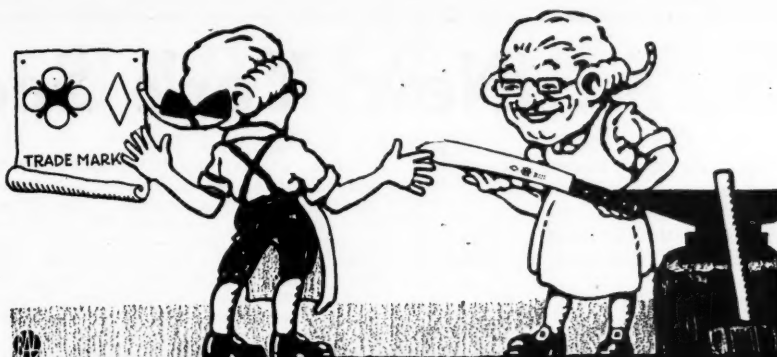
L. F. Veitch has taken space in the Segna store at Norwalk, Ohio, which will be used as a meat market.

J. L. Glawson has sold his market, known as the West End market, at Americus, Ga., to W. H. Feagin.

Roy Hutton of Sedro-Woolley, Wash., has taken charge of the Frye Co. meat market at Anacortes, Wash.

J. J. Johnson of Glasgow and Sandy Martin of Saco have purchased the Sestak meat market at Saco, Mont.

James, Jr., John and Vincent O'Shea have opened a meat market in the Wein-schenck block at Babylon, N. Y.



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THE BEST THEN THE BEST TODAY

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The Anderson meat market at Coutlon, Calif., has been renovated and a new and larger ice plant has been added.

L. A. Spagle has leased the meat market on Main street, Canby, Ore., which has been in charge of F. L. Mathews.

N. C. and G. T. Bell, Center, Texas, have purchased a meat market at Port Neches which will be in charge of N. C. Bell.

William Manke of Blue Island, Ill., has rented a store at 11104 Longwood avenue, which he will use for a meat market.

Harry Moore has purchased the interest of his partner, Harvey Hill, in the Consumers meat market at Blue Rapids, Kans.

Fred Manning has purchased a half interest from C. A. Shader in his delicatessen and meat market at Conneautville, Pa.

Bartlow & Davis, who conduct a retail meat market at Rushville, Ill., have opened a similar market at Beardstown, Ill.

Martin Math has taken possession of the Sherman meat market at Garretson, S. D., which will be opened in the near future.

Hein & Lauder, Cams, Wash., have arranged to have the building at Fourth and Burton streets remodeled for a meat market.

A wholesale meat business firm has been organized at Kenton, Ohio. The members are George Buck, Jr., and Paul R. Castor.

Fred Geilar and Albert Riley opened a meat market at St. Clairville, Ohio, in the building formerly occupied by the Bryant meat shop.

W. L. Griffith is now the sole owner of the Mount Vernon meat market, Mount Vernon, Wash. Paul Dybbro is the retiring partner.

W. J. Ford, who now operates a meat market at 93 Bland street, Bluefield, W.

Va., has opened a second market in the west end of the city.

Wm. Schmidt of Fredonia has purchased the Clem-Tellmann meat market building at Grafton, Wis., of which he took possession on November 11th.

Thomas C. Carlson has become the owner of the Leland meat market at Leland, Ia. The market has been under the management of Huglen & Son.

William Atkinson and Levi Cripe have become the owners of the Ernest Stall meat market at Columbus and Washington streets, Frankfort, Ill.

Harry Rambo, Paris, Ill., will move his market from the hotel building to the new building now being constructed in the business section of the city.

David Beyrouthy has opened a meat market at Somerset and Easton avenues, New Brunswick, N. J. Theodore Barth is associated with Mr. Beyrouthy.

William Ripper, manager of the Co-operative Society meat market at Ishpeming, Mich., has opened a shop of his own on Vine street, known as the White market.

Wm. Ripper has resigned as manager of the meat market of the Ishpeming Co-operative Society and has opened the White Market on Vine street, Ishpeming, Mich.

Mr. Wilkins of the Elvin & Wilkins market, known as the City meat market, Mullen, Nebr., has retired. He is succeeded by B. E. Elvins, a son of his former partner.



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The scale favored by both butcher and customer.

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BOSTON

MASS.

New York Section

F. S. Doane of the Boston office of Swift & Company is in New York.

Thomas E. Wilson, president Wilson & Company, is in New York this week.

W. T. Hurd, head of the poultry department, Swift & Company, New York, has just returned from a vacation spent in the West on a hunting trip.

D. F. O'Brien, head of the ammonia department, Morris & Company, Chicago, is spending a few days in the city, brightening up the landscape.

W. J. Wilson, small stock department, and H. S. Price, of the superintendent's office, Swift & Company, Chicago, are visitors to the city this week.

Frank Fargue of the auditing department of Morris & Company, has returned to the New York office and will again take up his strenuous duties on the road.

The turkey situation for Thanksgiving is more or less in the dark. It is reported that the Texas poultry crop is short, but there is prospect for supplies from other sources, which may make this up.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending November 4, 1922, on shipments sold out, ranged from 10.00 cents to 19.00 cents per pound, and averaged 13.65 cents per pound.

The annual ball and entertainment of Ye Olde New York Branch, United Master Butchers, on Thanksgiving night will be the biggest affair of its kind in years. The proceeds go for worthy purposes and the event is getting general support.

Moe Loeb, chairman of the New York chapter, retail meat division, of the annual roll call of the Red Cross, announces that the drive has been started by a request from Louis Oppenheimer for two hundred buttons. Mr. Loeb feels this is an indication for a very successful campaign. There was a dinner for the chairmen of the various divisions at the Waldorf on Thursday evening.

Otto Stahl's Employees' Welfare Association will hold its first entertainment and ball on Tuesday evening, January 9th, 1923, at Palm Garden, in East 58th street, New York City. The entertainment will include first-class professional talent and the proceeds will be applied to the fund to aid sick and disabled members. H. J. Harms is chairman of the entertainment committee and F. E. Schmitt is chairman of the journal committee.

Following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending November 4, 1922: Meat—Manhattan, 459 lbs.; Brooklyn, 515 lbs.; Richmond, 400 lbs.; total, 1,374 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 6½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,849 lbs.; total, 1,855½ lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 403 lbs.; Brooklyn, 18 lbs.; total, 421 lbs.

There was a meeting of the directors of the New York Retail Butchers Fund, Incorporated,

on last Monday evening for the purpose of discussing by-laws and the formation of the corporation. The officers are Moe Loeb, president; H. L. Vetter, secretary, and Edwin Schmelzer, treasurer. Certificates of membership have been printed and all details have been completed. The fire fund has been properly launched and it is expected will be a very great saving to the retail butchers.

David E. Swift, of the National Casing Company, Minneapolis, Minn., was in New York last week to look after an importation of casings. While making his headquarters in Philadelphia for six years prior to going West, this was his first visit to New York. On his way East Mr. Swift stopped in Washington, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, bringing a fresh supply of jokes and a roll of new bills from Washington. On his return trip Mr. Swift stopped in Philadelphia, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Miss L. M. Knoeller, secretary of the wholesale division of the Red Cross Drive, states that they have had gratifying results in support from Morris & Company, Cudahy Packing Company, Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Joseph Stern & Sons Co., Wilson & Company, Nagle Packing Company, New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, Strauss & Adler, Thomas Halligan, Manhattan Veal & Mutton Company and Aaron Arndt of Brooklyn. The material has gone forth to these, but the committee is very much concerned at not hearing from others, as they are very desirous of having the wholesalers head the list.

The Convention Number

The Official Packers' Convention Number of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER issued under date of October 14, reporting the proceedings of the Institute of American Meat Packers in 17th annual session at Chicago, was the largest and finest number published by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in the 35 years of its life. Its 220 pages are a compendium of industry information not to be duplicated anywhere outside the covers of "The Packers' Encyclopedia."

The demand for this issue was so great that the supply was exhausted the day it came off the presses. Some friends were late in ordering extra copies so much desired because of the contents of this number. They must be supplied.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will pay 25 cents for every copy of this Convention Number of October 14 returned in good order to the THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Building, Chicago. Send in your Copies, if you can spare them.

MEAT TRADE FRIENDS ELECTED.

Emanuel Celler, counsellor for Brooklyn and South Brooklyn Branches of the United Master Butchers of America, and for the Brooklyn Retail Butchers' Corporation, was elected by a large plurality to Congress from the Tenth Congressional District. His many friends in the trade extend their congratulations and feel that the meat industry will be well represented in Washington.

The trade also noted the election of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of New York City, as United States Senator. Dr. Copeland has been known as a friend of the meat industry and very much interested in its activities.

THE CRACK IN CRACKLINGS.

When the business of an establishment that is practically a newcomer in the field keeps growing by leaps and bounds, it is a sure indication of ability, judgment and experience of the men who have built it up. The firm of D. Geck, Inc., of 80 Maiden Lane, New York City, from a modest beginning in handling cracklings, is today recognized as a figure of importance in the industry. Headed by Mr. David Geck and Charles D. Kouterick, they have recently added a department for calf skins, hides and hair, under the capable management of Mr. Kouterick, who knows this branch of the business from every angle. The tallow and grease departments continue to flourish, and Mr. D. Geck is about ready to claim the title of "king of the crackling market." These two men have made real friends of their customers, due to their courtesy, prompt service and honorable business methods. Their slogan, "We Serve to Satisfy," is now very familiar, as is also their unique market letter issued weekly, which is awaited with interest by the trade, because it shows that even packinghouse men can have literary and poetical ability to a marked degree, as well as "pep" and lots of it.

GOOD QUALITY LAMBS TOP MARKET.

The reward for producing high class lambs was demonstrated recently at the Jersey City lamb market when two carloads of lambs from West Virginia, that had been docked and castrated, and which had received considerable care and attention, topped the market at \$16.25 per 100 pounds, \$1 above the next highest price paid that day. One load of 189 lambs averaged 65 pounds in weight. These lambs would have brought at least 50 cents per 100 pounds less had they not been docked and castrated, says a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture who observed the sale.

In the opinion of one official, "the quality of the lambs on the Jersey City market could be greatly improved by proper trimming and castrating and by better methods of breeding, feeding and management."

One commission firm stated that "castrating the ram lambs has an important influence on their value, particularly on those that reach market after four months of age."

To stimulate the production of better lambs the U. S. Department of Agriculture plans to conduct a series of tests in 1923 to determine the relative sales value of ram lambs and wether lambs. The selling price of straight carloads of undocked ram lambs will be compared with that of



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DETROIT, MICH.

carloads of docked wether lambs, or wether and ewe lambs. The lots of lambs will be selected in the field early in the season, and lambs similar in breeding and which receive similar care will be selected so that any difference there may be in the price received will be definitely attributable to docking and castrating and the average amount of such price variation may be determined. Prices on mixed carloads of the same quality of lambs, part of which are docked and castrated, will be compared with the price received for straight wether and straight ram lamb shipments.

OCT. SHEEP MOVEMENTS HEAVY.

Despite marked decrease in receipts at markets, movements of sheep and lambs to feed lots have been relatively heavy for some time past, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Considerable numbers of feeders are reported going into Colorado feed lots as evidenced by the heavy movement through the Denver market. Feeder shipments from that point during September were almost double those of a year ago.

Feeder shipments during the first three weeks of October from 12 important markets totaled 575,664 head compared with 390,853 during the same period in 1921. This is an increase of 184,811 head, or 47 per cent. Receipts of sheep and lambs during September at public markets decreased 377,000 head compared with receipts during September, 1921, but feeder shipments from these markets decreased only about 30,000. Feeder shipments during the first nine months of this year increased 355,000 head, or more than 21 per cent, over shipments during the corresponding period last year. Market receipts during the same period decreased 2,206,000 head, or nearly 13 per cent.

There is also a rather steady flow of

sheep and lambs from the range direct to corn belt feed lots, according to information received by the department. For many months past ewe lambs have been held on the range to replace aged breeding flocks. This action is said to be due to the relatively high prices prevailing.

Although according to best advice a large proportion of the lambs have already been marketed from the early lambing sections of the West, Montana and Wyoming are believed to have considerable numbers of both fat and feeder stock which will come to market during the next few weeks, the department states. It is stated that the relatively high prices prevailing have probably influenced to some extent the holding back of this stock, but the car shortage is given as the dominant factor. Sheep men are reported generally optimistic over the market situation.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics is as follows:

While the fresh meat trade for the week showed some improvement over last week, demand was still below normal, necessitating extra effort on the part of salesmen to prevent serious accumulations.

Strictly good and choice steers formed a small part of the general steer supplies. Prices on such kinds advanced 50c to \$1 for the week, making \$18.50 a practical top after midweek. Offerings consisted largely of medium and good short-fed butcher steers, selling from \$13.00 to \$16.00, while the better end of western grassers sold from \$11.00 to \$12.50. She-stock supplies carried a good assortment, with canners and cutters slightly in excess, on which prices weakened unevenly.

Anything suitable for butcher trade held steady with a week ago. Under a slow demand bologna bull prices weakened 25c from values of a week ago. A fairly good demand held prices on kosher beef steady to strong with a week ago. Demand for beef cuts suitable for butcher trade shifted slightly to forequarter cuts, leaving loins and rounds the slowest sellers. Boners bought freely on a slightly lower basis than last week.

While supplies of calves were quite liberal, stock kept moving at prices steady with a week ago, with a strong undertone on the better grade after midweek. Offerings consisted largely of Ft. Worth and St. Paul strong to heavyweight calves, with a small percentage grading above medium.

Supplies of lamb, although not heavy, were fully ample for the demand. The better grades were best sellers, on which prices advanced \$1.00 for the week, while other grades remained unchanged from a week ago.

Light offerings of mutton cleared well at prices steady with a week ago. Strong-weight butcher sheep claimed the larger percentage of the offerings, while light sheep were comparatively fair.

Supplies of pork proved a little excessive for the demand, which was below normal at the week's best time. Uneven declines were registered after midweek, with sellers working hard to clean up.

Compared with last Friday, good and choice steers are 50c to \$1 higher, other grades and cows unchanged, bulls 25c lower, veal and mutton unchanged, lambs steady to \$1.00 higher, pork loins mostly \$2.00 lower, shoulders 50c to \$1 lower, picnic and Boston butts unchanged and spareribs 50c to \$1.50 lower. There will be a moderate carryover of beef and pork and a light carryover of veal, with lamb and mutton well cleaned up.

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Straight and Mixed Carload Lots of Beef, Veal, Mutton and Offal

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LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to prime.....	6.50@11.85
Cows, common to choice.....	1.25@ 5.50
Bulls, common to choice.....	3.50@ 5.00

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	12.75@13.00
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	8.00@11.25
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime, 100 lbs.....	14.75@15.00
Sheep, ewes, prime, 100 lbs.....	6.75@ 7.00
Sheep, ewes, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 6.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@9½
Hogs, medium.....	@9.40
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9.40
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@9.40
Roughs.....	7¼@7¾

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@20
Choice, native, light.....	@21
Native, common to fair.....	@19

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	13½@19½
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	19½@20
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	12 @16
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	10 @11
Good to choice heifers.....	17 @18
Choice cows.....	11 @12
Common to fair cows.....	9 @12
Fresh bologna bulls.....	6¼@ 7¼

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	20 @30	27 @28
No. 2 ribs.....	22 @24	24 @25
No. 3 ribs.....	10 @11	20 @23
No. 1 loins.....	32 @34	32 @34
No. 2 loins.....	21 @24	27 @29
No. 3 loins.....	11 @12	24 @26
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	26 @27	25¼@28
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	22 @23	22¼@25
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	14 @16	18 @22
No. 1 rounds.....	15 @15	15 @16
No. 2 rounds.....	11 @11	14 @14
No. 3 rounds.....	8 @8	12 @13
No. 1 chucks.....	13 @14	14 @14
No. 2 chucks.....	9 @9	12 @13
No. 3 chucks.....	6 @6	10 @11
Bolognas.....	6 7¼@ 8¼	
Rolls, reg., 6@8 lbs. avg.....	22 @23	
Rolls, reg., 4@6 lbs. avg.....	17 @18	
Tenderloins, 4@5 lbs. avg.....	60 @70	
Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg.....	80 @90	
Shoulder clods.....	10 @11	

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@19
Western calves, fair to good.....	@17
Grassers and buttermilks.....	8 @12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@14½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@15
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@15½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@15½
Pigs, 80 lbs.....	@15½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	24 @25
Lambs, poor to good.....	15 @23
Sheep, choice.....	16 @17
Sheep, medium to good.....	13 @15
Sheep, culls.....	10 @12

SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	22 @23
Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	21 @22
Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	21 @22
Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	16 @17
Picnics, 6@8 avg., per lb.....	15¼@16
Rollettes, 6@8 avg., per lb.....	17 @18
Beef tongue, light.....	35 @40
Beef tongue, heavy.....	43 @45
Bacon, boneless, Western.....	26 @27
Bacon, boneless, city.....	26 @27
Pickled bellies, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	21 @22

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	23 @24
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	50 @52
Frozen pork loins, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	21 @22
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	48 @50
Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	17 @18
Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	17 @18
Butts, boneless, Western.....	22 @23
Butts, regular, Western.....	21 @22
Fresh hams, city, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	22 @23
Fresh hams, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	20 @21
Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.....	16 @17
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	19 @19
Regular pork trimmings, 50% lean.....	14 @15
Fresh spare ribs.....	14 @15
Raw leaf lard.....	14 @15

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	140.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	110.00@120.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@ 60.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@ 60.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	110.00@125.00
Horns, avg., 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	275.00@300.00
Horns, avg., 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@250.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	150.00@175.00

FANCY MEATS.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trim'd.....	@40c	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@37	a pound
Calves, heads, scalded.....	@35c	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@50c	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@16c	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@6c	each
Livers, beef.....	@20c	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@8	a pound
Beef hanging tenders.....	@19c	a pound
Lamb fries.....	@10c	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Shopfat.....	@ 2½
Breastfat.....	@ 4
Edible suet.....	@ 5½
Inedible suet.....	@ 4
Bones.....	@25

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14½	17½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10½	13½
Pepper, red.....	35	39
Allspice.....	5	8
Cinnamon.....	11½	15½
Coriander.....	13½	16½
Cloves.....	32	37
Ginger.....	13½	16½
Mace.....	47	52

CURING MATERIALS.

	In lots of less than 25 bbls.: Bbls.	Double bags.
Double refined saltpetre, gran.....	6½	6½
Double refined saltpetre, small crystal.....	7½	7½
Double refined nitrate soda, gran.....	4½	4½
Double refined nitrate soda, crystals.....	5½	5½
In 25-bbl. lots:		
Double refined saltpetre, gran.....	6½	6½
Double refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	7½	7½
Double refined nitrate soda, gran.....	4½	4½
Double refined nitrate soda, crystals.....	5½	5½
In carloads:		
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran.....	4½	4½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	5½	5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9 lbs.	9½-12½ lbs.	12½-14 lbs.	14-18 lbs.	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	3.00	3.40	3.75	4.25	
Prime No. 2 veals.....	2.20	2.80	3.15	3.50	4.00
Buttermilk No. 1.....	2.20	2.70	3.15	3.50	
Buttermilk No. 2.....	2.50	2.95	3.30		
Branded grubby.....	1.7	2.25	2.45	2.65	2.85
No. 3.....	At value				

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	30 @31
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	27 @28
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	25 @26
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	25 @26
Western, 31 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	25 @26
Western, under 20 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	32 @36

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	27 @28
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	25 @26
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @25
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @25
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @25
Western, under 20 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @34

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—barrels.

Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	27 @30
Western, dry packed, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	26 @29
Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	22 @24
Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	20 @21

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.

Western, dry packed, boxes.....	18 @19
Western, scalded, bbls.....	17 @18
Ducks, Long Island.....	@30

Squabs—

White, 11 to 12 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	\$8.50@9.00
White, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	7.50@8.00
Dark, per doz.....	2.50@3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express.....	14 @17
Old roosters.....	@15
Ducks, via express.....	22 @24
Turkeys, via express.....	45 @50
Geese, via express.....	25 @26
Pigeons, per pair.....	30 @35
Guineas, per pair.....	@75

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@49½
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	@50½
Creamery firsts.....	39 @43
Creamery, seconds.....	36½@38
Creamery, lower grades.....	35 @36

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	57 @60
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	52 @55
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	44 @50
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	21 @23
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	25 @27

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Ammoniates.

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, f. o. b. works, per 100 lbs.....	\$3.25 @3.80
Ammonium sulphate, bulk, f. o. b. N. Y. Double bags, per 100 lbs.....	@3.85
Blood dried, 15-16%, bulk, per unit.....	@4.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 15% B. P. L., delivered Baltimore.....	4.00 and 10c
Fish guano, foreign, 13@14% ammonia, 10% B. P. L.....	4.70 and 10c
Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A. P. A., f. o. b. fish factory.....	3.50 and 50c
Soda nitrate, in bags, 100 lbs. spot.....	@2.45
Soda nitrate, in bags, futures.....	2.47½@2.52½
Tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 15% B. P. L. bulk.....	4.50 and 10c
Tankage, unground, 9-10% ammonia.....	4.25 and 10c

Phosphates.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags per ton.....	@36.00
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags per ton.....	@40.00
Acid phosphate, bulk, f. o. b. Balt., per ton.....	8.00 @8.50

Potash.

Kalnit, 12.4% bulk, per ton.....	@ 7.22
Manure salt, 20% bulk, per ton.....	@10.55
Muriate, in bags, basis 80% per ton.....	@35.55
Sulphate, basis 90%, bags, ton.....	@45.67

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of October 28 to November 3, 1922:

	Oct.	Nov.	
Chicago.....	46 46½ 47	47 48 48½	+2
New York.....	48 48½ 49	49 49½ 50	...
Boston.....	47½ 48 48½	48½ 49½ 50	+1
Phila.....	49 49½ 50	50½ 51 51½	+ ½

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

	Oct.	Nov.	
Chicago.....	28 30 31	1 2 3	
	42 42½ 43	43 43½ 44	+1

Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1922.	Since Jan. 1, 1921.
Chicago.....	22,816	21,842	25,683	2,507,133	2,272,173
New York.....	39,199	38,649	41,780	2,904,964	2,463,615
Boston.....	10,909	11,292	11,283	1,031,616	916,766
Phila.....	10,029	9,540	9,351	757,739	672,138

Total.....83,043 81,323 86,107 7,201,452 6,324,692

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand Nov. 3.	Cor. day of week, 1921.
Chicago.....	37,284	131,233	19,486,984	20,647,684
New York.....	449,490	236,718	10,711,916	13,869,699
Boston.....	49,960	139,818	9,626,045	12,025,817
Phila.....	523	38,281	1,691,013	2,767,520
Total.....	537,059	546,050	41,516,578	49,310,720

